FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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POOR TOM'S A' COLD.

What an Attentive Listener Thinks of Marshall's Allegheny Speech.

EGOTISM AND BLACKGUARDISM.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 24th, 1872.

[To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

We attended last night the Greeley mass meeting, held at the Diamond square, Allegheny, and there amid the crowded masses of German and Irish, we listened to the words of that greatest pillar of the Liberal party, Carl Schurz, and the silly egotism of T. M. Marshall. We do not propose to throw any unjust or unfounded accusations against the gentleman referred to, but merely wish to call attention to his remarks while they are yet fresh in the minds of all.

We were not at all surprised when about the close of the meeting Mr. M. was called to speak, but it was surprising that a man in his position should make such remarks as he did. He began by a denunciation of "the stinking corruption" of the present administration, if we remember right, and among the choice figures which he used were such as "The sucking purp at the teets of the mother!" The noise was too great to get the exact words or the drift of the delicate comparison of "The stomach of the editors of the GAZETTE," and "The foul breath in the nostrils of the liberal party." These were some of the choice metaphorical allusions of the distinguished self-styled ex-republican founder. Passing along over this delightful peroration, he comes now to that which was nearer and dearer to his patriotic heart, the heavy part of his speech, *id est*, HIMSELF. Now mark you, how he does it. He commences to criticise the late Republican procession, criticising that portion which deigned to notice his political existence by a caricature. He said when he saw that caf, he felt that it was a hit at him, but he looked again and he saw that it had teeth, then he said to himself that it was not such a bad hit after all. As he did not say what he saw when he looked the third time, we'll tell you what we saw. We did not see any great display of teeth or claws, but we did see a large cage made with the bars so close together that *not a cat could crawl through and it wasn't such a big cat after all.* "Poor Tom," did it hurt very bad? That hit. We know it did; by that speech you have "let the cat out of the bag" without being sharp enough to get out yourself.

The conduct of Mr. M., in making such a great fuss about a small matter, reminds us of a little incident that occurred some time ago, that may be of interest to our readers here regarding Gen. Butler. One day in the House of Representatives, he was attacked severely by some little nobody who thought perhaps to gain credit by opposition to him. And what did he do. Did he kick and pretend in a sort of "*obi fejun me*" style, and tell him to beware of his teeth and his claws? No, as the noble Newfoundland dog refuses to bite at the barking puppy at his heels, so, merely moving his hand he said simply "shoo fly." That was greatness shaking off the arrows of impertinence and weakness. That was wisdom rebuking folly in terms so terse and witty, and yet so pointed as to leave no room for angry words, while at the same time, it did not lower itself to so small a contest. Now, why didn't our big lawyer do that. Was it because his armor of strength was so light that he was hurt to the quick, or, was it because he cared not to follow the example of a political opponent, even though to do so, were to elevate his dignity as a man and a politician?

But to return to the speech. After Mr. M. had said all he wished to say, and had imbued his hearers with a sufficient idea of his own importance, he thinks time to make a few remarks in praise of Carl Schurz. Eloquent as, according to Webster, lies in the man, the subject and the occasion, and now this man takes himself and his wrongs for his subject and all this on the occasion of Carl Schurz's reception, merely making a few remarks on Senator Schurz at the close of his speech. Truly that was a violation of politeness and good taste, to use the mildest terms.

And now friends of the Liberal or Democratic party (for it is the unconverted we talk to and dress) are you going to follow such a leader? We know, thank fortune, he is not running for any office, but are you not permitting him to have an undue influence on your votes, which a right consideration should check a man so destitute of all the finer feelings that even his similes are coarse; a man so well wound up in self that he neglects the great national issues of the present, to rage and storm and cry "Beware," simply at a little innocent caricature of himself. Will you do it? Can you do it? We hope you will give the subject your careful consideration, feeling that it is one of the gravest private as well as public importance, and that when you cast your ballot in November, you are contributing your mite to the great charity box in aid of "coming generations yet unborn."

Yours truly, T. S. B.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Twenty-one Reasons Why he Should be Elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Because he fought through the whole four years of the war, and was in every action of the Virginia campaign, distinguishing himself on all occasions by the greatest gallantry, and winning the high approval of his commanding superiors.

Because he has served six years in the important civil office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania, performing its duties with rare administrative ability, and so restraining outlays from the Treasury as to render practicable the abolition of the State tax on real estate, and also the continued large reduction of the State debt, the surplus in the Treasury constantly accumulating.

Because he has been, throughout the whole of his administration of the office, a most vigilant and faithful sentinel at the door of the Treasury, and has saved large sums to the State in consequence thereof.

Because six years' experience in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth has eminently qualified him for the performance of the duties of Governor, whose most important functions relate to the fiscal management of the State.

Because he is an educated lawyer, and in consequence of his recent training, much more familiar with the current legislation, than persons of wealth and their practical application than is his opponent.

Because he is opposed to the conversion of the securities in the Sinking Fund to any other purpose than that designated by law and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Because he belongs to none of the factions in the Republican party, but is an independent, self-exalted man, having faith in the principles and organization of the party itself, and determined to maintain its integrity.

Because his record in private life represents a large and increasing body of men who are resolutely bent on putting the party itself above all factions.

Because he belongs to no ring, personal or political, and was nominated solely on account of his character, his eminent services, and his marked ability.

Because his opponent is a man who held traitorous conference with the rebel commissioners in Canada during the civil war, as proven by the official report of Jacob Thompson to the Confederate authorities at Richmond, now in possession of the Government.

Because he represents the heroic achievements and patriotic devotion of the days of the civil war and reconstruction, which reactionary demagogues and incendiary leaders are now seeking to overthrow, by returning to power the incapables who allowed the war to be organized by the enemy.

Because his election would be a death-blow to the prospects of the Greeleyite coalition, and render the re-election of Grant certain.

Because he is a friend of the protection of home industry against the ruinous competition of foreign pauper labor and capitalist monopoly, while his opponent is a free-trader.

Because he is in favor of measures for securing to the farmer a valuable home market, by the creation of manufacturing concerns all over the country.

Because his election would introduce the civil service reform into Pennsylvania, by promoting to the chief magistracy the officer who has faithfully fulfilled for six years the duties of the next highest and most important office.

Because Pennsylvania has need, in the ensuing three years, of her best practical talent in the office of Governor—of talent trained in her own service and familiar with her affairs, in order to keep her up with the spirit of the times in the fierce competition to which she is subjected by other States.

Because his election would take the office of Governor, for one term at least, out of the sphere of mere personal and political ambition, prevent its being used to make or unmake Senators or Judges of the Supreme Court, and devote it to its proper sphere of usefulness, as was the case with the Auditor General during his six years' service.

Because his stern integrity as Auditor General furnishes assurance that as Governor he would be above reproach, and would bring to the performance of his duties a knowledge of affairs sufficient to enable him to keep at bay the corruptionists, and defeat many nefarious schemes.

Because he is identified with the advancing progress of the Republican party as representing in the tenets of the Philadelphia Convention, and his election would be an indorsement of those principles by the freemen of Pennsylvania.

Because he has no sympathy with the pernicious doctrines of the State-rights school of politics, and would not array Pennsylvania against the National Government, and his opponent certainly would if in power.

Because he is friendly to all well-regulated corporations for the development of the resources of the State, and would favor an intelligent system of State banks, as well as a well-organized insurance system, and ample facilities for the creation of railroads, and the progress of external and internal commerce, while his opponent represents the narrow-minded prejudices against corporations that have marked the whole career of the Democratic party, of which he has been a life long member.

A VOTE was taken in the crowd assembled at the depot at Bellefontaine, O., on Tuesday, to get a glimpse of the illustrious Horace, who passed through that city that afternoon—forty-seven for Grant, twenty-seven for Greeley. Greeley spoke about ten minutes.

THE New York *Day Book*, which has heretofore supported Greeley and Brown, renounces that ticket and comes out for O'Conor and Adams.

REBELS VS. WOMEN.

An Indignant Woman Responds to Greeley's Plea for Rebels.

She Thinks Her Right to Vote Better than the Arkansas Bushwhackers.

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

And so the "old philosopher" thinks the late gathering in our city was vastly expensive. Well, it was expensive, but under existing circumstances, not more so than can be afforded. The inhabitants of the loyal Iron City are no more forgetful of their country's brave defenders than they are of the destroyers, but are sensible of the debt of gratitude they owe them, and in consequence of the state of governmental affairs and the management of the *man* at the *head*, are blessed in "basket and in store." Peace and prosperity are the ruling monarchs and the form of plenty is amply loaded. This mite cast in will not reduce us to want and penury any more than the expense he is undergoing—that of "blasting his *own* trumpet"—will affect *him*. It is rumored he has some notion of moving to Washington next spring and is out in search of teams for the purpose; should suppose it was rather a bad time to come *here*, as most of the teams were employed during the Soldiers' Convention and are in consequence somewhat fatigued, unless perhaps a few donkeys not on parade might be obtained.

The ladies have been wanting to pick a crow with him ever since he has written so much against "women rights," and now since he has been here trying to stuff our liege lords with the doctrine that those Arkansas rebels are better qualified to turn the wheels of government than *their wives*, he had better keep out of our clothes, or we will make him look more ways than he has yet looked. For if he *did* succeed in turning our husbands' heads, so they forbid us even reading the newspaper, until we stole a march on them, by creeping into their offices, when they were out for their ale, and slyly taking a squint at the *Tribune*, thereby finding out *what* he had been writing about us, he has not succeeded in getting our finger nails quite so short, but what we can scratch. What *does* he mean by talking so much about war, and appealing to his fellow citizens to stop it. He says himself it stopped seven and a half years ago. We see no war nor the signs of it, except the bursting bombs he and his allies are throwing in our midst. We women know one thing—we know we can procure a new bonnet every season, a vast deal more peaceably than we could in the days of Buchanan's administration. But those Arkansas rebels are the thorns in our flesh. He calls them proscribed. What of the *women* he has proscribed to the position of "nursery maids," with the solemn injunction not to speak above a whisper, least the embryo lawmakers on their business are deprived of the required amount of snooze. Forgive the rebels! are they not forgiven? Is there no forgiveness in the language, "Let us have peace." Does forgiveness necessarily consist in elevating them to positions they have proven themselves unworthy to fulfill? In order to forgive the murderer, must he have the implements of murder again committed to his keeping? Those men are not groaning in bondage; they are not deprived of either life, liberty or happiness; they are simply put on a level with the best, the most patriotic and intelligent women of our land, deprived of the right of suffrage. This is what their making bricks without straw consists in; this is the bugaboo that is clothed in glaring colors and paraded before us. Surely the man must have been in search of a hobby with the full intention of finding one, or he never would have taken up *this*. He says they are *not* rebels, but loyal, intelligent men, who have "brought forth fruits meet for repentance." In what do these fruits consist? Only a dogged submission at the point of the sword, one instance on record where the sword was mightier than the pen. *Who* wielded the sword, and *who* the pen? Had this "Chappaqua Sage" been out in the heat of battle during the long years of bloody carnage that swept our land; had he been starved to a skeleton at Andersonville, instead of sitting in his great editorial chair faring sumptuously every day; had he been less a Dives and *more* a Lazarus had he *felt* and *experienced* more the *effects* of the most terrible war in the annals of history—*perhaps* he would have reason to exercise less liberality toward the cause. DORCAS WOODWORTH.

GENERAL POLITICS.

D. W. GOOCH was nominated by the Fifth Massachusetts district Republican Convention for Congress.

R. C. ANDERSON has anno unced himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Missouri District.

THE Joint New Jersey Democratic and Liberal Convention in Newark has unanimously nominated John M. Randall for Congress.

AT the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth New Jersey district, Col. A. B. Woodruff, Liberal, was nominated for Congress.

THE Democrats of the second Missouri District, have nominated Erastus Wells for reelection to Congress. In the third, Jas. J. McBride was nominated.

HORACE GREELY, after telling the Ohioans, "What I know about," etc., has got into Pennsylvania again, and yesterday made speeches at Corry and Erie.

GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS declines the position of Presidential elector from New York city, fearing he may be ineligible owing to his holding office as Civil Service Commissioner. John A. King has been substituted in his place.

A WISCONSIN Democratic editor, on Monday last thought he would take the vote for President on a passenger train at Alliance, Ohio, which he did with the following result: O'Conor, 1; Woodhull, 9; Greeley, 21; Grant, 121.

A LIBERAL Republican meeting of Republican women of Massachusetts and their friends was held in Fremont Temple, Boston, last evening to endorse the recognition of the rights of women platforms adopted at Philadelphia and Worcester.

THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Seventh New Jersey District held conventions in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress. Conference Committees from both Conventions unanimously agreed to present the name of Robert Gilchrist, as Attorney General of the State, for the consideration of the Conventions. The Democratic Convention disagreed to the recommendation of the conference, and nominated Noah D. Taylor as their candidate. The Liberal Convention adjourned until Monday, when they will make a nomination.

HON. B. F. WADE made his first Grant speech of the campaign on Tuesday, at Salem, Ohio. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the gathering was a mass meeting in no common sense of the word. Nearly every township in the county was represented, and many of them by the largest delegations they ever sent out. The enthusiasm was immense, and the feeling of success in the October and November elections was real and universal. It was the largest meeting Salem ever saw of any kind whatever. Mr. Wade's speech was a masterly one, in defence of the Republican party and Gen. Grant's administration.

AN address to the Democracy of the United States was issued yesterday by the Committee of the Louisville Convention. It explains the object of the assemblage of that body, opposes the Baltimore platform as undemocratic, contends that the masses of the Democracy did not demand the nomination of Greeley and the adoption of his platform, and says the watchword is not "anything to beat Grant," but, "anything to prevent Greeley from beating and destroying the Democratic party." Grant's election, it says, will be less a calamity than that of Greeley, and if the former is chosen, the responsibility rests on the Baltimore Convention, which refused the people either a Democratic nominee or platform. The address concludes by invoking all Democrats to vote for O'Conor and Adams.

HOW CHINA WARE IS DECORATED.

A Interesting Process—Enameling by Machinery.

Something quite new and demonstrating an important advance in a very important branch of industry is now on exhibition in New York City. After much discouragement, a gentleman of New Haven has succeeded in working out a process which executes, by the use of a simple mechanism, the most intricate and beautiful work known to the business of ornamenting or decorating glass, china, porcelain, and other vitreous surfaces, including the application of gold leaf in the most approved style. The specimens of this now on exhibition in New York City are of the most satisfactory nature. By what can now be considered the "old way," the process of decoration was extremely slow and necessarily expensive. That done in this country was executed by the pencil and brush, and only to order. This new process is not the transferring process used in the old countries on cheap kinds of ware, but is entirely different from anything heretofore known, as it operates not only on new ware, but on that which has been once fired. The machine itself may be counted in the pocket, but is still composed of fifty-eight movements, wood-cut or electrotype pattern, moves forward and backward, up and down, forward and back, and can be adjusted at will to give any required pressure, and regulated to any shade of impression that may be desired.

The ink which is used is composed of prepared enamels. This is afterwards fired at a heat which, melting the enamel into the glass of the ware,

COMPLETES THE PROCESS.

By this means, monograms, steamships, medallions, mottoes, crests, and various devices can be printed upon the china so cheaply as to be within the reach of persons of very moderate means. The work is executed by a person of ordinary intelligence after a few hours' instruction in the use of the machine, and at the rate of a hundred per cent. faster than when done by hand. The strict regularity of the work, and fine line finish of the designs, are also a great commendation, for it may be considered to fairly outrival that done by the old styles and which was so expensive. The invention has been secured by patents in England, France, and the United States. The manner of operating in gold was not discovered until months of patient study after the manner of working in enamels was obtained. As an illustration of the despatch with which the work can be executed, a large oval dish, decorated most elaborately in the centre with a steamer riding on the waves, and bordered with an intricate pattern of small vessels, was commenced and finished within an hour's time. This invention is of utmost importance, for this branch of indus is very large. Some years ago a gentleman living in Staffordshire, England, spent his entire fortune in the vain endeavor to accomplish suit similar to that now obtained by the ingenuity and application of our own countryman.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Bar Association—Adjournment of Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention—Charities to be Closed—Trial of an Alleged Poisoner.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1872.

RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of General Railroad Ticket Agents finished its labor and adjourned last evening. The changes in the schedule are for the present withheld from publication, but it is ascertained that they are mainly on the southern roads, several of them having already gone into effect, the action of the Convention simply making them authoritative. The proceedings otherwise have been mostly of a private nature

O. U. A. M.

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics was in session this morning, but transacted business of no public importance.

In the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics this afternoon, Philadelphia was selected for the next annual meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: National Councillor, A. P. Anderson; of New York; Vice Councillor, H. S. Jones, of Massachusetts; Secretary, A. S. Redstreak, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, John Walker, of Delaware; Marshal, A. Cosgrove, of Delaware; Protector, J. B. Kemp, of Ohio.

The National Councillor was authorized to appoint a Deputy to look after the interests of the Order in Kentucky.

MEETING OF BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening, resolutions were adopted providing a new building for the wants of the association. After some remarks by J. S. Tilden and others upon the recent judicial investigation, the report was adopted thanking both branches of the Legislature for action. A resolution was also carried providing for the selection of suitable candidates for the judgeships at the coming election, and for the punishment of any of the profession implicated by the investigations of last winter.

TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED POISONER.

Frederick Haggel, the murderer of Frederick Joseph Siegfried, was placed on trial to-day. The charge is that Haggel, after getting Siegfried to will him $25,000 worth of property, administered poison to the deceased. This occurred in 1869. The body was recently exhumed, and enough arsenic was said, to have been found in the stomach to kill sixteen men.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Spence Pettus, arrested for complicity in the sale of bonds stolen from a Minneapolis bank, is said to given information relative to a large number of forgeries, including a large amount of railroad bonds in Europe, and reported to have been returned here and disposed of in small lots.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The confession of Kronheim, son-in-law of Johnson, the defaulter in the Sub-Treasury, shows that he used in stock speculations over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Government money, and instead of being accepted as a witness will be tried for the crime.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

In the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention to-day, Rev. John Cotton Smith delivered a sermon, in which he held that the best interests of the Church will be promoted not by oppression, but by the largest liberty.

CHARITIES TO BE CLOSED.

The Free Labor Bureau of the Soldiers' Retreat, on Ward's Island, the Ambulance Bureau and Inebriate Asylum are to be closed October 1, owing to a lack of funds in the Department of Charities and Correction.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Daniel Berdins, a saloon keeper, charged with the death of Edward Wellington, alias Indian Ned, was discharged from custody, the coroner's jury finding the case one of justifiable homicide.

STOKES.

John McKeon, senior counsel for Stokes, says he sees no reason for a change of venue. The new trial will take place next month, but McKeon fears he will be unable to conduct it on account bad of health.

HORRORS OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

A passenger in the steerage of an ocean steamship gives a detailed account of the horrors of overcrowding, bad food and outrages suffered in a recent voyage.

DENIAL.

Comptroller Green denies any intention of closing any hospitals or charitable institutions, and says he intends to adopt some means to furnish those in need with funds.

EXPENDITURES DECREASING.

An official statement shows a decrease in county expenditures for the year ending September 1st, compared with the previous year, of nearly $2,000,000.

A DUEL SPOILED.

Deconto, editor of the Spanish paper *Cronista*, now declines to meet Senor Abru, saying the latter's friends exposed the intended duel that the police might interfere.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Forrester is reported to have said yesterday that if pardoned from the Illinois prison, he will divulge who was the real murderer of Nathan.

ERIE VS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Suit has been begun by the Erie Railway Company for the recovery of the Grand Opera House from Jay Gould and Mrs. Fisk.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, an investigation was ordered into the insane asylum at Ward's Island.

ANALYZING WATER.

The Jersey City Water Board has ordered a chemical analysis of the water in the Passaic river which has been said to be impure.

STORY DENIED.

The story that Forrester would confess the real Nathan murderer, providing he is pardoned, proves untrue.

CALIFORNIA.

The Railroad Subsidies.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—The Supervisors last night, by a vote of ten to two, passed the ordinances allowing the people to vote ten million dollars of a donation to the San Francisco and Colorado Railroad Company; also, two and a half millions to the Central Pacific Company for constructing a bridge across the bay thirty miles south of San Francisco, at Ravenswood.

While these ordinances were pending, the Board was served with an application for an injunction from one of the District Courts, on complaint of the citizens, who charged that the Supervisors had been bribed with fifty thousand dollars to pass the ordinance, and that, disregarding their sworn charges, the Supervisors proceeded to take final action. A legal investigation will be made. The Supervisors also rejected the ordinance allowing the city to take eight millions of the stock of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. Public sentiment appears almost a unit against these proceedings, and from present appearances both propositions will be voted down by the people, a vast majority of whom wanted the Thirty-fifth Parallel project submitted as the only one which promises independence to San Francisco from the Central Pacific domination.

CRIMINALITIES.

Serious Affray Between Whites and Blacks.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The *Sun* publishes the details of an affray at Huntingdon, New Jersey. One hundred and fifty blacks, mostly from Virginia, and over three hundred whites, were at work on a tunnel on the new railway from Perth Amboy to the coal mines. On Saturday night a party of whites, who had been drinking, assailed a party of negroes who had been out serenading, and were repulsed. They procured reinforcements and resumed the attack, only to be repulsed a second time. About midnight the whites rallied in considerable numbers and attacked the negroes and burned their buildings. Both sides were armed with pickaxes and other implements. Charles Cole, white laborer, was killed during the fight. The overseer quelled the riot, but most of the negroes fled in terror. The whites, then, to seek vengeance for the death of one of their number, made an organized attack upon the negroes and butchered three of them in a most horrible manner. The people in Huntingdon county are greatly excited. The murderers of their fellow workmen have banded themselves together and resolved to resist all attempts to arrest them, while the sheriff seems undecided in his operations. Many of the negroes have fled the place.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., September 25, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., September 26, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Fort Benton	1	6	0	0
Davenport	2	4	0	0
Cairo	5	6	0	0
St. Louis	7	2	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	1
Cincinnati	5	3	0	0
Memphis	3	6	0	1
Vicksburg	3	6	0	0
Shreveport	3	6	0	0
Nashville	0	4	0	2
N. Orleans*	13	9	0	0

*Below high water mark.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ALBANY.

International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths.

ALBANY, September 25.—At the session of the International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths to-day, John Pehrenbatch, of Cleveland, O., was elected President.

The Finance Committee reported the total receipts of the executive department to be $15,555, disbursements $15,460; for the New York strike, receipts $3,768, disbursements $2,051; for the insurance department, receipts on policies $498, disbursements $471; number of members in good standing 444; for the treasury department, receipts $15,531, disbursements $10,548. The report was accepted.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Speech by Mr. Colfax.

A FEW FALSEHOODS NAILED.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY REFUTED.

Why He Favored the Pacific Railroad.

SOUTH BEND, IND., September 25.—Gen. J. R. Hawley, with others, having been advertised to speak here to-day, arrived at one o'clock, and on his appearance in the Court House Square, Vice President Colfax was elected to preside, and on taking the chair, said it afforded him great pleasure to introduce to the people of his own home his valued personal and political friend, Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, distinguished both in civil and military life, and who would speak to them in favor of Republican principles and their chosen standard-bearers, State and National, Grant and Wilson, Brown and Saxton, Jackard, and all their Republican associates on the ticket.

Mr. Colfax then said: Let me detain you a few moments, my townsmen, while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth, exposing the so-called Credit Mobilier scandal, that you may see out of what worthless stuff campaign charges are manufactured—not to put myself on the defensive; for far from it, in all my public life there has never been an hour when I would not have trusted a jury of my political opponents here to decide any charge affecting my honesty that the bitterest and malignant could imagine or invent, or to render their verdict whether I could be bribed to use my vote or support on any measure my conscientious convictions disapproved. You are all my witnesses to that during twenty years of editorial life; and speaking on the stump, I never sought to make you believe public men were scoundrels because I differed with them. There are my friends in the United States which above all others absolutely knows as I shall show, that bribing me to support the Pacific Railroad interest is just as incredible as that I should need to be bribed to vote the Republican ticket. Seven years ago, while three gentlemen connected with and corresponding with the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican*, I crossed the continent in a coach, as the express; that all four of us might see with our own eyes the proposed route of the Union Pacific Railroad, might decide as to its practicability and might hasten its construction by using our influence, personal and journalistic, to induce capitalists to accept the liberal subsidies proffered three years previously by Congress. From a letter written by Mr. Bowles to the Springfield *Republican*, dated San Francisco, August 20th, 1865, and found on page 252 of his widely circulated book "Across the Continent," I quote the following: "Government bonds are loaned to it to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars a mile through the plains, and forty-eight thousand dollars a mile in the mountains besides a belt half of all the land on each side of the road for twenty miles deep is donated outright to the companies doing the work. The companies are further authorized to issue their own bonds to an equal amount to those granted by the Government, and secure them by a first mortgage, the Government loan taking the second place in security."

Mind you, my friends, Mr. Bowles is stating the offer of the Government, which was yet waiting acceptance by moneyed men. On page 273 Mr. Bowles concludes this letter: "Men of the East and men of Washington, lend us a thousand of men and a hundred millions of money to create a new republic, to make the nation of the Atlantic as equal, if not a greater nation than the Pacific." Such an appeal to patriotic men was worthy of heed, and was heeded. I need not quote from my own numerous speeches, lectures and letters, of Mr. Bross to the Chicago *Tribune* and his lectures before boards of trade and capitalists to induce them to subscribe the millions of money alluded to by Mr. Bowles for this great work, nor from Mr. Richardson's to the New York *Tribune*. Their favorable influence in pushing this enterprise forward is recognized, and in Mr. Bowles' dedication of his book, dated December 25th, 1865, four months after his letter, as follows: "The railroad is indeed the great work of the day, the great want, the great wonder, the great power of this empire of ours west of the Mississippi. It is cheering to find that since we went over the plains here the eastern end of this railroad has had a new impetus, and to learn that new elements of capital and enterprise have become engaged." Mr. Bowles wrote truly. The urgent and patriotic appeals of the representatives and special correspondents of the New York and Chicago *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican*, with, perhaps, my humble zeal, based on the personal knowledge we had acquired by our long and dangerous journey, was inducing men of wealth to accept the subsidy offered at first by the Congress of 1862, and re-offered and improved by the Congress of 1864. Two years afterwards, both of which subsidy acts were] supported, and voted for by such distinguished Senators as Charles Sumner and Lyman Trumbull. But these very capitalists have been denounced ever since by many papers and politicians as no better than swindlers for accepting what had been proffered and reproffered by Congress with the heartiest popular endorsement, and finally risking their fortunes where others would not hazard their dollars. Having myself made more speeches, addresses and lectures in favor of the Pacific railroad as a military and commercial necessity than any other man in the nation, nothing could be more absurd and self-refuting than the charge that one who was its open friend when millions doubted its practicability had to be bribed to give his influence. Emphatically, not friends, are those whom bribes seek out and control.

The Rev. G. M. Berrin, a Methodist minister, sitting by the stove, Mr. Colfax continued, in looking at him, said, You might as well say that a Methodist had to be bribed to advocate Methodism, [laughter], or that an editor had to be bribed to support typographical interests. But having had in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or the Credit Immobilier, if there is one in the Union Pacific, or Central Pacific, or Northern Pacific, or Southern Pacific, or Lake Shore, or South Bend and Plymouth Railroads, in oil wells, or gold mines, promising immense dividends, that sometimes fail in printing offices, or furniture and chair factories, in banks or water works, just like other American citizens, or the rest of mankind; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. If there is a man out of all our forty millions of people who knew me, or believes I would be influenced a hair's breath in private or public life by the purchases of any stocks in any company, I should not value his good opinion as worth any more than his will.

I am pained to know that in all my public life, no man ever dared to make me a dishonorable proposition. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares, in the Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never received the value of a farthing out of the two hundred and seventy per cent. dividends, nor the eight hundred per cent. dividends, in capital stocks and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor one hundred per cent., nor one per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent? I have said that I would buy shares of it could be purchased at par without buying into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment if it was an available stock as represented, and I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable in the Studebaker Wagon Company, or the Bird sell Clover Separator Company here, and I challenge either one of the two last companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter; but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock of any kind, at any price, with a law suit on top of it, not even with the prospective dividends of twenty-two thousand dollars, which I am free to maintain neither these good eyes of mine nor this pocket book have ever seen the first dollars of, although it is so positively asserted that I have been entitled to this handsome amount ever since four years ago.

After Mr. Colfax was through, Gov. Hawley addressed the audience for over two hours in a characteristic manner.

ST. LOUIS.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company—Struck by Lightning.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of Lening & Pearco, of New York, against the United States Insurance Company of St. Louis, for the value of a cargo burned on the steamer Progress in the Lower Mississippi river during the war, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The case will probably be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the prevalence of a very heavy storm last evening, E. H. Singleton, manager of the signal station here, while going up the observatory to take observations of the weather, was struck by lightning, remaining insensible for some time, but was finally restored, and will be able to be on duty again in a day or two.

CHICAGO.

Cause of the Prevalence of Crime.

CHICAGO, September 25.—A call appeared this morning signed by about one hundred prominent citizens, for a mass meeting to-morrow evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to consider the cause of the prevalence of crime in this city, and to propose the best means for preventing it, and supporting the officers of the law in enforcing all existing laws. The object of the meeting is understood to be to take measures for the more stringent enforcement of the liquor law. Among the signers to the call are J. V. Farwell, Rev. Drs. Evarts, Swasey, Kittridge, and Burroughs, C. B. Goodyear, S. B. Goodkins, S. Means, and others of the best citizens.

THE OLD WORLD.

Ship Canal from the Baltic to the North Sea—Abuse of Steerage Passengers Agitation—The British Government Proud of the Alabama Claims Settlement—Germany Afraid of Napoleon's Cipher Dispatch—18,000 Communists Still Imprisoned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABUSE OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

LONDON, September 25.—The newspaper correspondence in relation to abuses practised upon steerage passengers continues. Several communications are published this morning bearing testimony to the statements of bad treatment. The agents of several steamship lines publish cards, denying that steerage passengers by their vessels are not properly taken care of.

IN MOURNING.

The English Court has gone into mourning for the death of the King of Sweden.

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.

The Princess of Hohenlohe, half sister to Queen Victoria, is dead.

SHIP CANAL FROM THE BALTIC TO THE NORTH SEA.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The London *Times* of the 14th copies from the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following: The *Patrie* professes to be able to guarantee the perfect authenticity of the announcement which it makes, that the Government of Prussia has finally resolved upon the construction of a monster canal, to connect the Baltic with the North Sea. The cost of it will doubtless, it says, be defrayed out of the French indemnity. A preliminary estimate and plans are already in existence, and in order to study the matter with more minuteness before beginning operations, a commission of engineers and superior officers has been appointed to proceed to the spot, and they are expected at Kiel about the 20th inst.

According to the *Patrie*, Russia regards the proposed canal with no very friendly or favorable eye, suspecting in it a means of substituting Prussian for Russian influence in the north of Europe. Certainly Prussia seems bent on developing the naval and defensive resources of its northern coast. Kiel, which is the principal station of the German fleet, is to be strongly fortified by powerful works. The German general staff has declared that these works ought to be constructed at once, or whenever the necessary funds are at the disposal of the Government. The other works to be erected in the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, and in Pomerania, will be commenced later.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT.

Right Hon. James Stansfield, President of the Local Government Board, attended the celebration of the foundation of the Liberal Club at Halifax last night. In the course of the evening he made a speech, in which he alluded to the satisfactory settlement of the Alabama Claims. The controlling purpose of Her Majesty's Government, he said, throughout the controversy, was to uphold the cause of peace among nations. We have gained the good will of the Americans and removed a difficulty which was full of dangers. I hope the time will come when all international differences will be settled by arbitration. The British Government is justly proud of the result and confidently awaits the favorable verdict of the country on the course it has pursued.

CANADA.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, September 25.—The Governor General arrived here last evening and was received by the Lieutenant Governor and the military. He was escorted to the Government House by a torchlight procession. The Government House was splendidly illuminated. The programme of the reception during his stay here is of a grand character.

GERMANY.

AFRAID OF NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, September 25.—The authorities have stopped the transmission by telegraph of a cipher dispatch of five hundred words signed by Napoleon.

THE CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

BERLIN, September 25.—It is given out on official authority that as Bishop Ermeland persists in withholding an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of States, the Government intends at the next session of the Prussian Diet, to provide means for meeting the scruples, reservations and encroachments of the Church.

FRANCE.

IMPRISONED COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, September 25.—Eighteen thousand Communists are yet in confinement. It is the intention, however, to immediately release one half this number, as only those accused of assassination, thievery, and arson will be tried.

SPAIN.

ECONOMIZING.

MADRID, September 25.—The Spanish Budget proposes to meet the excess of expenditures over receipts by withholding the subsidies of the clergy.

THE CAPITAL.

General Howard Ordered to Louisville as a Witness—Increase of Mail Service—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, September 25, 1872.

GEN. HOWARD ORDERED TO LOUISVILLE.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a letter from the Secretary of War requesting that General O. O. Howard, now under the orders of the Interior Department on a peace mission to the Indians of New Mexico, be ordered to report immediately to Louisville, Ky., to give testimony before the court martial now in session there. The necessary order was forwarded by telegraph to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the New England States to-night southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, the former veering to westerly, with clearing weather over the western portion on Thursday afternoon and over the eastern portion on Thursday night; for the Middle States on Thursday westerly winds, a falling temperature and clear and clearing weather; for the South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds and cooler weather; for the Gulf States, winds veering to westerly from Tennessee to Lake Erie, and for the Upper Lakes north-westerly and westerly winds and clear and cooler weather; the brisk and high winds over the Upper Lake region will diminish in force. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

INCREASE OF MAIL SERVICE.

Superintendent Bangs, of the postal railway service, estimates that the increase in the number of miles of service for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be about 10,000, against 8,000 for the last fiscal year.

LOUISVILLE.

Colored National Liberal Convention.

LOUISV

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113¾.

SATURDAY NEXT, September 28th, is the last day for registering before the October election. Our Republican friends should bear this important fact in mind and act accordingly.

SOME one affirmed that the Democratic procession numbered four thousand. This is a mistake. It only took, it is said, a thousand dollars to pay the boys for marching, at a dollar a piece.

WE regret to have put the *Post* to the expense of having the *fac simile* of a treasury check engraved, in order to make the point that such a check was issued by Mr. Mackey. We respectfully submit that this proves nothing. As we said a day or two since—if such a check was issued, even on Yerkes, to have been settled, and the amount credited, that check must now be in the State Treasury. It belongs to the person who drew it, and until he has it, the account is unsettled. Yerkes' effects were seized by officers of the law, when he failed. Now the first thing the *Post* has to do, in order to prove the validity of the check, is to show that such a check actually was made on Yerkes, and how this check came into Paine's hands. The very pretence of having such a check, without accounting for it, shows Paine to be either "a liar, a thief, or a forger." As the *Post* sustains him, it, of course, shares his character.

THE St Louis *Democrat*, of Tuesday, publishes a history of Greeley's Presidential intrigues, which is rather interesting, but develops nothing extraordinary to those who know Tom Marshall's friend, philosopher and demi-god. The *Democrat* says that in 1868 it was well known Greeley and the *Tribune* would have come out for Chase had the Democrats nominated the Chief Justice, and that Greeley only accepted Grant as a less evil than Seymour. In 1870 an informal Republican caucus was held at Washington, when it was decided to run Grant again, and conciliate Greeley by giving him the second place on the ticket with Grant. Colfax agreed to withdraw. This was at the time that Colfax published his letter of declination. Greeley was present at this caucus and accepted the arrangement. In accordance with this plan, Greeley went west, spoke at St. Louis, and in the spring of 1871 made his famous Southern trip to Texas. Returning thence, Greeley informed his friends that he thought himself strong enough to take the first place on the ticket, instead of the Vice Presidency, and avowed his determination of running in 1872. This information is valuable as showing that Greeley was to have run on the same ticket with Grant, and meditated running over a year before the Cincinnati Convention.

WITHIN the past forty-eight hours, we have met quite a large number of intelligent gentlemen, representing various portions of Western Pennsylvania, and have conversed with them freely in regard to Curtin's defection. The expression of opinion has been remarkably uniform, and embraces the following points: 1. That the Governor has been under McClure's control from the day he entered the country, and kept out of the State and in ignorance of the political situation, till the letter published was obtained from him. 2. That his letter will exert no influence, practically, on the result. The tide is now up, and the people have made up their minds on the State issue. That Hartranft will be elected beyond a peradventure. 3. That the design of the letter is to catch the Liberal and Democratic members of the Legislature, thus enabling the Governor to enter the Senatorial fight. In this view, he is placed in the attitude of fighting the party, for the selfish purpose of gaining through its enemies, personal honors. 4. Finally, it is universally conceded that the movement referred to will bring about his political death. McClure has so long boasted that he would compel the Governor to do this, that it seems very much as though he were a mere foot ball in the hands of the leader of the Liberal movement in this State. McClure's touch is death. At an untimely moment Curtin has yielded, to the shame of his true friends, and to his own great and lasting injury. We offer no special comments. To inject a personal fight into a general canvass was wrong, and we believe that Curtin will come out broken and destroyed.

MESSRS. EERETT AND RANDALL, the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, have agreed upon a correct form of the tickets to be voted at the ensuing October election, and have sent it out in circular form. From it we make the following extract:

There will be *six* tickets to be printed:—

I. One, headed "State," containing the names of candidates for Governor and Auditor General.

II. One, headed "Judiciary," containing the names of candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and all other judicial offices to be filled in each county at this election.

III. One, headed "County," containing the names of all candidates for county offices, together with those for Senator, members of Assembly, and members of Congress at Large and District members of Congress.

IV. One, headed "Delegates at Large," containing the names of candidates for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

V. One, headed "District Delegates," containing the names of candidates for Delegates from each Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention.

VI. One, headed "Amendment to the Constitution," containing votes for or against the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, relative to election of State Treasurer.

These regulations do not apply to the city of Philadelphia, nor to a few counties for which special provision is made by law, but to all other counties.

The election officers of each election district to which the regulations apply, will provide six boxes, labelled respectively, "State," "Judiciary," "County," "Delegates at Large," "District Delegates," and "Amendment to the Constitution." In counting off on the night of election, it is to be hoped that the officers in every district will first count off the State and Judiciary, in order that the returns may be obtained early. If the officers will attend to this, the returns can be published in full next morning.

BUTLER COUNTY.

If any person were doubtful as to the status of the Republican cause in Butler county, their doubts would have been dispelled, had they been present at the mass meeting held at Fairview, on Tuesday of this week. Early in the day, a vast number of persons congregated in the town referred to, and everything wore a gala day appearance. Delegations were present from Butler, seventeen miles distant, from interesting towns, and from the country round about. Two meetings were held,—one in the afternoon, and the other at night, the audiences in both cases being very large, and the enthusiasm perennial. We were assured that there are exceedingly few Greeley Republicans now in that region, and that the county is good for more than its old time majority. Mr. McJunkin, candidate for Congress, and Senator Rutan were present, both delivering effective speeches.

The cause will be aided, it is thought, by the sudden springing into existence of Petrolia City, and the consequent gathering there of a large and intelligent population. A theory had obtained that there is an oil belt, some three miles wide, running from Parker diagonally from the river. Tests made along what is now known as Petrolia City were uniformly successful, and the result is an oil fever of the most pronounced kind. Within two months a city of board shanties has sprung up, it being estimated that there are eight hundred houses of this kind occupied now. We could get no estimate of the number of wells, but in all directions they might be seen in profusion, either in actual operation or in process of boring. At Fairview is a remarkable gas well, that sends out the largest jet of gas of any well known. At night the flame it produces lights up the country, and reflects against the clouds so that it may be seen for miles. It seems probable, from all that is said, that the oil development at Petrolia City will prove permanent.

The essence of the political situation is —our Butler county friends bid us say—that they are all right, and will give a good account of themselves in October.

GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD.

This gentlemen called on us yesterday and requested us to publish his explicit denial that the U. S. Government holds his vouchers for over a million of dollars, as has been stated, or for any sum whatever, for any purpose whatever, except for his pay as a member of Congress.

We freely accord to the General the benefit of this statement, nor do we doubt its literal accuracy. If it had been said that vouchers aggregating a very large amount, signed by or for *Moorhead & Co.*, were in possession of the Government, the General would not have denied either the truth of the statement or his near propinquity to Moorhead & Co. While we say this, we do so to show the extent of the error in the statement referred to; not to imply any censure of Moorhead & Co. for obtaining, through the influence of General Moorhead or otherwise, large contracts from the Government. They did only what any respectable firm would do if they could, and no one would be rightfully blamed. Neither do we blame General Moorhead for procuring contracts for his family or friends, when he was in a position to do so without dishonor.

The criticism that we and many others make of the course of General Moorhead is predicated on the fact that, so long as the Republican constituency kept him in office, and so long as fat Government jobs were dispensed to himself or his kindred; so long as Government appointments in his district were distributed as he advised, he acted for and with the party. When all these facilities were withdrawn, or no longer existed, the General looked about for some place to go, and now answers to the beat of the Democratic drum. It is in this latter aspect of the case that his tastes and ours are divergent; but even in this, perhaps, he should be allowed to consult his own taste unquestioned; but not so when he not only musters with the traditional enemies of the party which sustained him so many years in office, but enrolls himself with its common defamers, and himself insults the party and the country by applying a vile epithet to its most exalted officer and citizen. The General may have thought his course in this respect, *expedient*. Surely he cannot think it was *right*.

THE CLOSING DAYS.

The struggle in this State, that is now going forward, will close in about ten days. Within that time our adversaries will put forth herculean efforts, and seek by every artifice, to carry the Governorship. Even if we were to elect all the remainder of the ticket, the election of Buckalew would be heralded as a Liberal triumph. Toward this, all the energies of the opposition are turned. If, however, we simply stand firm, and hold popular sentiment to its present level, they will be beaten. But we can do better than this. The tide of enthusiasm is on the increase. The real issues of the canvass are well understood—and if not obscured within the next ten days, there is no hope for the Liberal Democratic organization. We hope, however, that Hartranft will be kept up to his ticket,—that none will fail to vote for him who propose to vote for Grant in November. The charges supposed to be alleged against him, are reduced to nothing, when analyzed. The only allegation is, that he accepted as a loan a sum of money from Evans, which it is admitted he repaid. This is all. Everything else is inference and implication. On the other hand, it is admitted that his office has been exceptionally well administered, and that back of this, he was a good soldier, who won honors in many a bloody contest. We add, he is admitted to be an intelligent gentleman.

On the other ticket is a candidate on whom honors have been lowered. He was Senator of the United State during the war, and Senator at Harrisburg since. Has any one ever heard of a sentence uttered by him during the war that was in sympathy with the Union cause? He devotes his own campaign speech to a defence of his record during the war. The very attitude is suspicious. But when we notice his votes—always with the worst element in the Senate; his Fishing Creek confederacy, his rebel letters, his conference with rebel commissioners—a record without a single ray of patriotic sunlight—patriots of the war cannot vote for him. In the Senate of the State he has been skillful in getting on special committees, where extra compensation was sure to be voted. Is there any essential difference between the taking of money in this way and stealing?

The general issues of the canvass are clear as the day. Mr. Greeley has dissipated whatever of darkness existed. A sentimental humanitarianism for the South —a bitter hatred of Union soldiers North —these are their cardinal impulses. Amnesty that shall permit the sending of even Jeff. Davis to the Senate of the United States is what they demand. The Republican party believes in sound, safe government first—and kindness afterwards. It feels right and has acted bountifully toward those who were in rebellion. It believes in caring for the *whole* country, and will do it.

The issue of this contest will be mainly settled in this State on the 8th of October. The importance of the closest and hardest work is illustrated by the following from the New York *Herald*:

"The actual situation of the opposing parties in Pennsylvania, then, is this: The Republicans are not united in support of their State ticket, while the Democrats, Liberals and Bourbons and the Liberal Republicans are united in support of the Democratic State ticket. This is the most favorable condition of things offered anywhere for a telling Greeley victory in October. His supporters, know, too, that they must carry Pennsylvania in this approaching State contest or give up all hopes of carrying Mr. Greeley in November. Hence we may safely assume that as the key, the Malakoff, to the national victory of November the alliance will henceforth devote all their available strength and resources to secure Pennsylvania in October on the vote for Governor. This is so manifestly their plan of operations that we cannot doubt they will pursue it, unless they have concluded, from the results in Maine and Vermont, to make no more heavy expenditures of time, labor and money to change the current of this Presidential campaign."

Out of this we gather—that while we believe the State to be safe for Hartranft—it is not wise to suspend the most energetic operations. The Republicans have made a most brilliant canvass. The tide of popular sentiment is most unmistakably with us. But all this good feeling should be fully availed of, and this requires a most complete ward, block and township canvass of voters. This work must be thoroughly performed. The preparations should be made in advance, for getting out the full vote on election day. In the city this will be attended to. We hope there will be equal certainty and thoroughness in the country districts. This the case, and success is certain.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! You were never engaged in a more bitter or severe contest. There never was a time when it was more important for you to perform *every* duty, and to be alive to the demands of the time. If any department of effective labor is open, and the work unperformed, spring to the task and do it now. And as sure as you are faithful, will your party triumph.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE STUMP.

Of Mr. Carl Schurz, personally, we have nothing whatever to say. He is an educated man, and for aught we know a good citizen. But as a politician and stump orator, his character belongs in a measure to that public whom he presumes to address and instruct. In his speech in Allegheny, a few nights ago, he may have impressed upon his audience the boundless resources of his fertile mind, the impassioned depths of his oratory, but he also did not fail to demonstrate to many of them, that, as a logician and impartial thinker, he is an arrant failure, decidedly approaching the impotent status of a genuine demagogue. A large portion of Mr. Shurz's address was directed to denunciation of "carpet-bagging"—a worn out theme, which, to impartial minds, was laid away in the grave of oblivion four years ago, utterly regardless of this fact, and of that other one, viz.: that he (Carl Schuz) is one of the finest examples of the genus "carpet bagger" that the country has so far been blessed (or cursed) with. Not long after his arrival in this country he flitted from New York to the interior of the State of Wisconsin, where in less than a twelve-month he developed into a full-fledged candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Failing to secure this coveted prize, although the remainder of the ticket was elected, he was not long in resolving to pack his satchel and flit to more congenial parts. The next we hear of Mr. Carl Schurz as a politician and reformer is at Detroit, Michigan, where vain efforts to oust old Zac. Chandler, and thus secure for himself a seat in the United States Senate, led him to again pack his traps and depart. The dawning rupture between the radical and conservative elements of the Republican ranks in Missouri seemed to open up an inviting field to the disappointed "carpet-bagger," and thither he fled, soon entering the lists of contestants for the prize of office. Here was Carl's Eldorado, as his past defeats were crowned by magnificent success and his patience and long waiting was at last rewarded.

Now, we applaud him for his many exhibitions of energy and thrift in moving from one location to a more promising one, and thus justify our remark that as a "carpet-bagger" pure and simple he is a success, among many dismal failures. He has proved that it is a good thing to keep moving and exploded the old fogy notion that a rolling stone gathers no moss. His "carpet-bagging" we are free to admit has realized him something by way of profit and honor; but we submit, it is hardly fair to turn round and abuse all to whom he has served as an example, the deluded "carpet-baggers." Carl ought to remember them, and instead of abuse, he should hold out to them the encouragement of his own illustrious achievements and bid them to keep up courage, flit often, and finally they may, like him, reach a seat in the United States Senate Chamber.

As an illustration of Mr. Schurz's partial and unfair statements on the stump, we ask a brief reference to his remarks on the decrease of valuation of cultivated lands in the South. He proved by the census of 1870 that the value of farm land in South Carolina, Arkansas, and some other States was much less than it was in 1860, and argued from this fact that the Republican rule in those States was to be held justly accountable for the loss. We presume every ten years' old school boy is aware of the fact that farm lands in the South are not nearly so valuable now as previous to the war, and also knows the reason. The decrease in valuation is wholly owing to the devastations of war, the impoverishment of the planters, and the unsettled condition of farm labor, owing wholly to the late civil strife; and yet our orator has the presumption to stand before an Allegheny county audience and pretend to hold the Republican administrations throughout the South responsible. He underrated the intelligence of his audience, if he hoped by such tricks of deception and demagoguery to mislead them in a matter so plain and well understood. Does Mr. Carl Schurz pretend to say that a Democratic or Liberal or any other State administration could have built up the waste places and wholly bridged over the losses of the late war in the South, so that the census of 1870 would have shown no loss or diminution from that of 1860? If he does he is willfully blind to manifest facts, or totally unreliable if not untruthful.

As a further illustration of the illogical and unjust tenor of his remarks on this subject, we would refer to the analogy he drew of the financial results of Republican administrations of State affairs North and South. At the South, he remarked, Republican rule, wherever in the ascendant, was marked by increased taxation, if not actual dishonesty. He did not tell his hearers that in many cases throughout the South, roads, both rail and wagon, had to be rebuilt at the expense of the general treasury, owing to the impoverished condition of the people; school houses had to be erected, in order to overcome in the next generation that dense ignorance which in the present and past had proved the curse and ruin of the South. No, Carl Schurz, in his indictment of the rule of the party to which he but recently lent willing aid, forgot or overlooked these and many other things which an honest man could have stated in justification of the present condition of financial and State matters in the South. He forgot something else, too, in his wild and incongruous impeachment of Republican rule. He did not refer to the results of that same rule when applied to States like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and others which were not down in the very depths of ruin, the resulting legacies of an unhallowed war for the maintenance of human slavery. He did not refer, as he should have done, in order to be truthful and logical in his representations of the effects of Republican rule, to the reduced debts of those States just named, the reduction in taxation which has taken place, until taxation for State purposes is scarcely known or felt. Nor did he refer to any of the other blessed results of Republican rule, whether applied to national, State, county or municipal matters. To have been logical, Mr. Schurz ought to have carried out the analogy drawn. He should have pointed out the good fruits of Democratic rule somewhere in the South and should have directed us to the contrast there exhibited between that and Republican rule. But this he did not do, for the good and sufficient reason that it was not in his power to draw any picture of the rule of the Democracy which would not have been received with a storm of hisses. He might have referred his audience to the beautiful results of Tammany Democracy, as a proof, that, whereas all Republican administrations are corrupt, those of Democracy are pure, peaceable and prosperous. But he did not; he evidently preferred to rest his case on the unusual impeachment of Republicanism without reference to the bliss and saintliness of his new love, the Democracy.

Our article is already too long to allow us to follow Mr. Schurz further in his tirade against the party which saved the country, and which, with the blessing of God, proposes to keep it safe from the hands of its open and secret enemies; but no man who listened to Mr. Schurz in Allegheny, on Monday last, could resist the impression that would force itself upon him continually, that great talents, learning and intelligence, through the maze and bewilderment of politics, sometimes are basely prostituted in the vain race of human ambition. Carl Schurz was not himself upon that occasion; his logic, his beautiful imagery, his enthusiasm were wanting; he was evidently talking against time and without heart for his cause. That his words utterly failed to make the slightest impression upon his audience was wholly attributable to this fact. We venture to say that his speech here did more for the cause of Republicanism than it did for the so-called Liberal or Democratic party; and thinking so, we extend him a cordial invitation to visit us again.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHICAGO medidates a $1,000,000 opera house.

A NORTH CAROLINA couple lately went to the circus and got married there.

HELENA, Montana, had its first snow-storm of the season on Sunday last.

AT Henderson, Kentucky, when chicken thieves are caught they are publicly flogged.

THE New York Elevated Railway is at length working successfully, and paying expenses.

STREET CARS are said to run up Mount Zion, Jerusalem, the street lamps being lighted with gas.

THE Egyptian Viceroy has given a valuable lot in Cairo for the erection of an Episcopal Church.

RICHMOND, Virginia, boasts of having more manufacturing industry than any other city of its size in the United States.

THE high price of meat in England is again raising the question as to whether the large parks of the nobility ought not to be yielded up to cultivation.

HUNDREDS of cattle have already been carried off in Scott and Morgan counties, Illinois, by the Texas fever. Eighty fatal cases have occurred in a single herd in the latter county recently. The disease defies all treatment.

THREE officers of the Women's Equal Rights Association of Maryland, on September 21st, presented themselves in Baltimore for registration as voters, claiming the right as citizens under the Constitution of the United States. The Register refused their request.

THE recent reduction in the rates of newspaper postage has resulted in an immense accumulation in the postoffices of printed matter upon which the postage is only partly paid. All this matter and postage is thus lost to the persons who have deposited it, and much annoyance is the result.

THE inventive genius of the country, according to the patent office returns, has had a most extraordinary development within the past five years. Up to 1850 the patents but once reached 1,000 per annum. From that period until 1860 no year showed 5,000 patents, while the average of five years past has been over 13,000 per annum.

ON September 23d, at fifty-seven minutes past noon, the sun entered the sign Libra, and the Autumn commenced. Contrary to the popular notion that storms always accompany the passage of the sun over the equinoctial line, Sunday, September 22d, and Monday the 23d, were days of unusual brilliancy, and the heat was almost as sultry as in July.

MR. PAUL FALK is the managing spirit of a New York beer garden that proves itself to be a nuisance by disturbing with the noise of Sunday rioters a church contiguous to it. He has been arrested at the instance of the church people, and now threatens revenge by the employment of a brass band to play in his garden all day Sunday in sacred concerts.

A BOTTLE was picked up on Friday last near Wood's Hole, containing a letter, dated August 30, in which the writer says he was a passenger on the steamer Metis, wrecked on that morning, and that he was then on a raft alone. He had a wife and two children, and was a native of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and his name was Charles H. Paine.

IRON ore has been found in the Hazarebaugh district, in India, which is said to contain eighty per cent. of pure metal, together with a slight admixture of manganese. There is said to be 500 square miles of this ore in the diamond coal fields. Under the deposit there is a layer supposed to be about twenty feet thick of the finest coal in India.

THERE are now nine vacant seats in the National Assembly through the death and resignation of members. The question of new elections has been occupying the Minister of the Interior, and it will be interesting to observe their political significance when they do come off. They will afford a fair indication of the feeling of the country towards the "conservative republic."

DUBUQUE had a severe attack of negrophobia on Sunday last, the disease appearing in the leading hotel in that thriving burg. A colored visitor desired to dine at the common table, but the high-toned waiter-girls would have none of it, so they obtained their tickets of leave, and the landlord proceeded to dispense his hospitalities in accordance with the Civil Rights act.

A LETTER from an American in Edinburgh says: "Saturday night in Cork seems to be given over to one huge drunk —Glasgow the same. I don't know how it may be here to-night, but if the Presbyterian ministers, who are attending the grand Presbyterian Council here, are a fair sample, Edinburgh must be the 'drunkenest' place in the world. I saw a number of them at dinner at one hotel last night—sherry, champagne, claret, brandy, and hot Scotch to send a great many Yankees under the table."

Hearth and Home says: In the mountains of Wales (which are all over the country) a large number of hardy ponies are reared. They run at large until two years old, when they are broken, and brought for sale to the towns where annual fairs are held, and there they generally bring an average price of $35 each. These ponies are strong, hardy and docile, and serve for many uses which would make them valuable in this country, where their breeding might be made a profitable business in our rough mountain districts.

HENDERSON, who was arrested in Baltimore on Sunday for the murder of Dr. Merryman Cole, has been watched by detectives night and day since the murder, January 5th, and the chain of evidence against him is one of the strongest and most circumstantial. The Prosecuting Attorney has been directing the case, and a warrant for the arrest was not sworn out until he believed conviction certain. Henderson is a printer, and was a tenant of Dr. Cole at the time of the latter's death, but immediately after changed his residence.

THE receipts of the internal revenue so far this month amount to $7,832,000, indicating a total of about ten millions for the month. This is a falling off from fourteen millions in July and eleven millions in August, and is believed to be about an average of the monthly receipts under the new law when it is in full and fair operation. Important reductions of the machinery of the revenue bureau are likely to be made at an early day, among which will be the consolidation of the districts, the discharge of collectors and assessors and other officials, and a consequent lessening of all contingent expenses.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS to the number of 2,254 are held every year in Great Britain and Ireland. In the forty counties of England 1,368 fairs are held; in the thirteen counties of Wales, 244; in the thirty-three counties of Scotland, 447; and 195 in the thirty-two counties of Ireland. The largest number held in any one county of the respective divisions is 115, in Cornwall, England; 43 in Carmarthenshire, Wales; 63 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and 51 in County Cork, Ireland. These fairs are for the exhibition of horses, cattle, and agricultural produce, and are held at all seasons of the year when the products of the farm and the stock are in a possible condition.

MR. BERGH is outdone by a Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London. Mr. Bergh has done a good work for animals in life, and Dr. Richardson proposed to complete his charitable labors by ushering them gently and painlessly out of this world. The idea that Dr. Richardson urges upon the attention of the Medical Society of London is, that before animals are slaughtered, they should be narcotized. The Doctor announces that there are three compounds that seem to answer the desired purpose. The deadly vapor is to be thus administered. Leading to the abattoirs an enclosed passage is to be constructed. This is to be filled with whatever narcotic vapor may be chosen, and the animals driven through it.

THE body of Herbert H. Mills, son of Hon. Simeon Mills, was found on Sunday on Lake Monona, near Madison, Wis. He disappeared on the 13th inst., and it was hoped by many that he had gone West, but the finding of his body shows that he probably committed suicide while laboring under partial insanity. Young Mills was engaged to Miss Florence Hastings, daughter of Hon. S. D. Hastings, formerly State Treasurer of Wisconsin. The parties had had some trifling disagreement, such as most love affairs are generally checkered with, and Mills took the matter so seriously to heart that on parting with Miss Hastings he intimated that when next she heard from him, it would be through the newspapers. It appears that immediately after the interview above mentioned Mills went directly to the shore of the Lake, procured a boat, proceeded a short distance from the shore, and threw himself into the water. This fact, shown by the watch of the unfortunate suicide, which was found to be stopped only fifteen minutes after he bade Miss Hastings good-bye.

THE Rev. Olaf Olafsen, a Norwegian minister, was beheaded on the 20th of July, at Tromsoe, in the extreme north of Norway. He had been convicted of having poisoned his aged father, and of having assassinated his three illegitimate children. He was arrested at the instigation of his former mistress, Betha Hillgren, and, in consequence of his strenuous denials of guilt, subjected to the torture of being deprived of water for three days, and once, for twenty-four hours, he was chained to the wall of his dungeon in an erect position. The sentence finally pronounced against him was, that for twenty-four hours he should be exposed to the pillory with his right hand nailed to the board of infamy, and that he should then have his right hand chopped off, and his head cut off with the axe. Upon hearing his doom, the wretched man fell on his knees and implored the audience to shoot him, in order to put an end to his misery. Nearly twenty thousand people witnessed the exposure and execution of the criminal.

PERSONAL.

CONKLING resembles the late John Van Buren in personal appearance and style of oratory.

"NO cows, no cream," was the way an intelligent compositor set up the words "No cross no crown."

MISS KELLOGG's first business of importance since her return will be to be bridesmaid to Miss Dobbins, of Buffalo.

On dit that a series of articles, to be written by Prince Arthur, on certain customs in the army, will shortly appear in one of the magazines.

LIEUTENANT HUNDT VON HAFTTEN, of the Prussian army, has been cashiered for eloping with the two daughters of a Berlin banker. The lieutenant was decorated with the Iron Cross at Gravelotte.

JOSEPHUS MCCARTHY, editor of the *Truth Teller*, thinks that, if the whole truth about women could be known, every virtuous man in the world would run howling to the nearest water and drown himself.

FREDERICK KAPP, formerly a lawyer, and a commissioner of emigration of New York City, is likely, it is said, to be appointed prefect of the police of Berlin, Germany, where he now resides. He is a member of the German Parliament.

MR. GODKIN, of the *Nation*, and Mr. David A. Wells, both ardent free-traders, will lecture on political economy to the Yale students this year. An eminent protectionist will also be engaged. As Mr. Greeley will be at leasure next spring, it is proposed to apply to him.

THE late Miss Arabella Rice has left by will to the town of Kittery, Me., the birthplace of her father, $30,000 to found a public library; $20,000 to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; $3,000 to the Portsmouth Athenæum, and a like sum to the Unitarian Church. About $200,000 are given in legacies.

TYNDALL, the eminent chemist, who was expected to visit this country during the present autumn, will delay his visit until winter. It is probable that his friends here have advised this, as a course of scientific lectures during a heated political canvass would scarcely receive the attention that our people would be glad to give them.

A HARTFORD gentleman, wearied with travel, put up at a hotel in Westerly, Connecticut, last Sunday night, and on awakening next morning heard a planing mill next door in full blast and the people pursuing their usual avocations. "Great heavens!" said he, "have I slept till Monday morning?" The landlord explained that the toilers were Seventh-day Baptists.

ACCORDING to the Danbury *News* a young man in that town has just made the discovery that he married a left-handed woman. All his buttons are sewed on the wrong side. He manages to get along so far as the rest of the garments are concerned, but when he dons a clean shirt he has to lay down on his back and lash his right hand to the bed-post. He is afraid he will have to use shoe-strings.

A COUPLE from the backwoods of Tennessee arrived at Nashville on their bridal tour, and on calling for a room, were shown into the elevator, which they in their innocence took for a bedroom. When the servant, who had gone for some matches, returned he found them partially disrobed, and expressing their dessent at the closeness of the room and the scanty sleeping accommodations.

AFTER coquetting with his constituents for a fortnight, gloomy with doubts, addressing them discouraging replies to appeals to be their Moses, and enveloping them with clouds from Olympus, Mr. O'Conor is reported to have driven his sunbeam down to earth, and in a brief and plain Saxon sentence delivered himself of this decision: "I do accept the nomination of the Louisville Convention."

THE "funeral" of Pere Hyacinthe took place, according to the London *Echo*, on September 5. It is the custom among Roman Catholic communities to consider any member that deserts them as dead, and the ceremony of burying him is gone through. This was done at the Convent of Dominicans, to which M. Hyacinthe Loyson belonged. A coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, and the customary burial service chanted. It is said the scene was "most imposing."

THIS is from the *Woman's Journal*: "Mrs. Mary Talmadge Van Rensselaer, who died suddenly a few days since in the cars at Albany, visited England soon after Victoria ascended the throne. She was presented to and became a favorite of the Queen, who said one morning at breakfast that she would give her dominions for Miss Talmadge's beauty. Several opulent and titled persons sought her hand in vain; but she was thoroughly American, and when urged to accept one of these numerous offers, remarked that 'an American gentleman was the equal of any foreign nobleman, whatever his titles or connections.'"

A YOUNG American woman, calling herself Alice Blanche Oswald, recently threw herself into the Thames, from Waterioo bridge, London, and was drowned. Testimony given at the inquest showed that she had been hired, in New York, as a governess, and that her employer had discharged her when they reached Scotland. She could find no reputable employment, and preferred death to dishonor. The strength of the ruling passion appears in the postcript of a letter she left in her room, which said: "I am 20 years of age on the 14th of this month." She was evidently at least 25. Her tragical death has given new life to the project for a "Stranger's Hotel," in London, where such persons can be cared for until they find something to do.

ONE of the best dressed and most brilliant young men in Chicago, who parts his hair in the middle, essayed to delight a select party of ladies last evening by a few flashes of wit. The most noticeable conception of his wit was a conundrum viz: "Haw—" said he, "Aw—when is a lady not a lady?" Nobody could tell, and the propounder of the conundrum gave the answer. "When she's a little buggy," he said. A dead silence fell on the company, and the funny man was the focus of many singular glances. He soon became conscious that "some one had blundered." So he dived into a vest pocket, brought out a newspaper scrap, eyed it attentively three or four times, and then brightened up. "Haw—yes," he said, "of course—haw—yes, of course—haw—when she's a little *sulky*. Knew it was some kind of wag on."

A BERLIN letter says: "Prince Von Bismarck continues to drink a great deal of wine, chiefly champagne. He is troubled with sleeplessness, and instead of counting the drowsy god by retiring to bed at an early hour, his custom during his present retirement at Vaesin, is to pass the night in company with a few of his confidents and companions, in singing music, telling stories and drinking champagne. One of his right-hanted men—he has a number of right-hand men—is an excellent singer and player on the piano; when he is present, Bismarck is very busy. These symposiums seldom end until daylight. They never end until the Prince is drowsy. When he arrives at a condition in which he fancies that it may be possible to obtain a few moments' sleep, he dismisses every one and hastens to lie down. But too often scarcely has his head touched the pillow ere he finds himself wide awake again, and if this occurs, all hope of obtaining sleep until the next day is abandoned."

OHIO has been of late claimed by the Greeleyites as already secure for the pilgrim candidate, but the grand display of the Republicans of Cincinnati on Saturday last was tolerably well calculated to shake their confidence. The *Commercial*, an ardent Greeley organ, was moved to make this open confession on Sunday:

"It has been contended by all the Liberals and Democrats of the county, and conceded by many Republicans, that it would be impossible to approach the Schurz demonstration either in numbers or spirit, particularly as no German speaker could be presented to attract through curiosity or devotion to the cause the masses from over the Rhine. This view of the case, candor compels us to say, turned out erroneous, and we must say of the meeting last night, as we did of that of Tuesday night of last week, that it was an immense success, both as to the crowds of people drawn out and the enthusiasm manifested. Until last night the Schurz meeting was without compeer; then it was surpassed."

SHAKSPEARE has successively had to sustain the character of a schoolmaster, lawyer, soldier, sailor, farmer, surgeon and a dozen other trades and professions, and it has been proved satisfactorily to the minds of several writers who have been well versed in alchemy, botany, music and all the ologies. But it has remained for Mr. Blades, the eminent Caxtonian, to prove that Shakspeare was one of his own craft —a printer. In the volume just issued by Messrs. Trubner it is clearly shown that Shakspeare, when he first arrived in London, called upon his fellow townsman Field, who had married the daughter of Tantrollier, a printer, and had succeeded him in his business. Here, then, Shakspeare, as a press reader or as a shopman, or as both, remained for four years, and became master of the terms, "reprints," "title-page," "preface," "typo," "nonpareil," "case aside," "locking-up," "register" and "printer's devil," all of which are to be found in his works.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1872.

The atmosphere about the money institutions of this city and its suburbs appears to be gradually growing lighter, and the tone of financial matters is much more pleasant to the borrower than it was a week ago. The bank managers, as a general thing, want to do, so far as they know, what is right, and have doubtless the true interests of the community at heart. But, like other branches, banking in its various manipulations has become a science, and requires study, consideration, comprehension and tact to make it not only successful in the way of profit to stockholders, but also beneficial and productive of good to the community. A good financier is he who in all the requirements of the name, is entitled to as honorable a place in the niche of fame as the hero of the battle-field, the advocate at the bar, or the statesman, honored for exertions in behalf of the people in the halls of legislation. Take for illustration the President of a large bank, who has the confidence of the directors. What a great amount of good can he accomplish if all tinkered thoroughly acquainted with the duties, obligations, requirements and responsibilities of his office? What he owes to the community as well as the bank? How many anxious hearts is it in his power to relieve? How great an incentive by his action can be given to the activity in trade? How much he can add to the prosperity of the people among whom he moves and lives and has his being? How many blessings can he confer, and how much distress and suffering can he alleviate and prevent? These are questions that can readily be answered by the reader, and need no reply from the writer. In banking as well as in the pursuit of the arts, trades, commerce, and even self-abnegation is what is necessary to command greatness, persistent success and its limited prosperity. Good will towards man brings good will to the bank, and generous action is oftentimes more productive of profit in the end than large rates of interest. The welfare of him that borrows when money is plenty should be looked after when it is scarce, and no self-conceit or artificial pride should allow bankers from using all the means offered or at their command to make money accessible to all responsible parties. In this way trouble could most always be prevented and confidence preserved.

In local securities, real estate and money matters in other cities there is nothing new.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Wednesday.
Gold	113⅝
Bonds—1881	114½
" (coupons)	115⅝
5-20— 1862	114⅝
" 1864 bid	114½
" 1865	113¾
" 1865 new	113⅝
" 1867	113⅝
" 1868	113⅝
10-40s	108
" (coupons)	108⅛
Currency 6's	113⅝
RAILWAYS	
New York Central	93
Erie	49¾
Harlem	112
Michigan Southern	87⅝
Rock Island	110¾
North Western, Common	71½
Ohio & Mississippi	42½
Union Pacific	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝
Adams Express	92
American Express	70
Pacific Mail	71¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57⅞
Reading R. R.	56¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	74
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, September 25, 1872.

Money, after loaning at 1-16, closed easy at 6 per cent, sterling dull; 107¾@107⅞ for prime sixty days, and 108¾@108⅞ for sight. Gold firmer, opening at 113⅝, selling down to 113¼, and closing at 113⅜@113⅝. Loans from 2 for carrying to 1-16 for use. Clearings $45,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $36,000. Governments quiet and a trifle lower. The Government awarded $1,000,000 at 111 95-100 to 112 10-100. State bonds dull and steady. The situation on the Stock Exchange was less exciting in Erie, but more interesting in the general list, the two extremes for Erie were 52@49¾ cash, and 51@49¾ regular, the extreme difference between cash and regular was one per cent, and there was a large amount of stock borrowed from this rule down to flat. During the afternoon the difference between cash and regular was slight. At one time cash in Erie was from ⅛ to ¾ below the price in the regular way. The next exciting event of the day was a rise in Panama and Pacific Mail, the former advancing 3¼ per cent, and the latter 4½. The upward movement was based on the rumors spoken of yesterday. New Jersey Central rose 2 per cent on a rupture between the two companies on the dividend question. The early dealings in shares not mentioned above showed a firm market and a general advance, but in the afternoon the entire list commenced to weaken, and prices declined. In the downward movement Erie and Panama were the most conspicuous, the former declining 2¾ and the latter 4 per cent. Northwestern preferred was particularly weak, and declined 2½. Pacific Mail fell off 2 per cent. Later in the afternoon there was a recovery in the general list of ¼@1 per cent. Panama recovered 3¾. In North western preferred it is estimated that fifteen thousand long shares were sold. The market closed dull and weak. The governing committee of the Stock Exchange have decided that members whose stock is sold out under the rule for non-delivery, and who then neglect or refuse to deliver, or pay differences, shall be amenable to the rules and punishable upon conviction by expulsion under a two-thirds vote.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72¾; do new, 72¾; South Carolina July, 23½; do April 24; Missouri 6s, 92½; U. P. 1 g. 80¾; U. P. Inc B. 78¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 115⅝@115⅞; 5-20s '62, 114½@114⅝; do '64, 114½@114¾; do '65, 114¾@114⅞; do '65 new, 113¾@113⅞; do '67, 113¾@113¾; do 68, coupons, 113¾; 10-40s' coupons 107¾@108¾; currency 6s, 111⅞@112½; new 5 per cents 110¾@111¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 88⅝; Adams Express 92; Wells, Fargo & Co. 80; American Merchants Union 70; United States do. 78⅝; Pacific Mail 71¾; New York Central 93¼; Erie 49⅝; Michigan S., 86; Lake Shore 93¼; Central Pacific 38¾; Illinois Central 128, sales; Northwestern & Chicago 71¾; preferred 86⅞; Rock Island 110⅝; St. Paul 54⅞; preferred 79; Quicksilver 43⅝; Toledo & Wabash 69; C. C. & I. C. 35¾; Ohio & Mississippi 42¾.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far have been heavy, unusually so; larger, perhaps, than during any preceding time this year, if not since these yards have been started. All the pens were full to overflowing, and every available spot was filled and it was found necessary to keep them in the cars last night for want of a place to put them. It is true the scarcity of cars restricted shipments east, and this of course assisted very materially in glutting the market here, as the receipts were heavy and the shipments unusually light; but, as already intimated, there has not been such a run of cattle for a long time. What makes matters still worse is the fact that all the eastern markets, like our own, are reported full; this of course has stagnated trade there and the result is that business has been knocked into a cocked hat here. The attendance of buyers is scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks, and those that are here are slighs be expected, are very bearish, holding back, confident of a still further decline, and the indications at this writing are that their expectations will be realized. Salesmen generally reported a decline of from ¼ to ½ a cent per lb, as compared with last week, and some of the eastern buyers, particularly those from Philadelphia, declared that if they did not get their cattle a cent a pound low last week, that they would not buy at all. As yet the volume of business has been comparatively light; buyers, in view of the unusually heavy supply and very unfavorable advices from the East are, as already stated, holding off, in anticipation of a still further shrinkage in prices, while owners are as yet unwilling to make the concessions demanded and at the same time there is little or no inducement to ship, for further East, as the indications are that the further they go the worse it will be. Buffalo was reported off ¼ to ⅓ on best and ½ to ¾ on common grades, yesterday; Baltimore is said to be full to overflowing; Philadelphia was unusually hard last Monday, and New York, in consequence of heavy shipments to that point will continue hard for another week to come. The outlook, therefore, is very unfavorable for sellers, and it looks as if they would have to stand a heavy loss this week; there is a possibility that there may be a reaction between now and the close of the week, but it is scarcely possible.

In regard to prices, it is difficult to say much, except that there has been a sharp decline; sales thus far have been comparatively light, and the operations have mostly been confined to the commoner grades. Prime to extra shipping steers, such as brought 7@7½ last week, cannot fairly be quoted above, 6¾@6¾, and in the low and medium grades, the difference is still greater.

There was an exceedingly fine bunch of steers from Ohio, shipped by Casterline; considered the best that has been here for some time. There were but eight of them and they averaged 1,550lbs, were sold by Smith, Watson & Briggs, to Wood, Morrell & Co., of Johnstown, and to be exhibited at the Cambria county Fair—price 6cts.

The shipments of through cattle on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, footed up 213 cars, mostly for New York, and this heavy run of through stock is not without its effect on the market here, as it leads buyers to anticipate full markets last, and as a result prices are a break, and they will not commence to buy very freely until that market has been pretty well cleaned up. Following is a partial report of the sales during the past three days.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

104	21,350	5 00	12	1,440	5 25
10	2-550	5 75	87	22,820	5 25
20	4,050	5 00	82	20,370	5 25
110	46,580	4 60	102	26,370	5 25
49	11,220	4 80	196	49,260	4 75
49	12,880	4 15	57	12,180	4 90
55	12,400	5 15	38	8,220	5 75
43	9,480	4 65	40	13,520	5 25
73	16,060	4 60	32	6,550	5 00
33	6,230	5 00	37	7,020	4 80
29	5,780	5 00	51	10,600	5 15

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

111	22,755	4 85	41	8,930	4 65
47	12,980	4 85	95	32,620	5 00

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

43	11,630	4 90	54	13,710	4 75

Hazelwood & B sold:

44	11,620	4 90	125	32,960	5 35

Smith, Watson & B., sold:

54	13,740	5 30	34	8,850	5 30
26	6,810	5 30	23	6,140	5 30
77	20,600	5 30	61	14,970	4 90
49	9,230	4 85	60	8,510	4 85
18	4,640	4 85	28	8,900	5 30
20	5,330	4 90	25	6,460	5 00
48	13,020	4 90	19	5,360	5 00
78	20'140	5 35	36	8,120	5 15

Holmes, L. & Co. sold:

204	74,150	4 75	102	22,860	4 80
94	25,150	5 20	49	11,120	4 80
65	12,920	4 80	79	21,420	5 35
51	11,859	4 90	84	22,420	5 50
99	22,080	4 95	104	26,060	4 75
47	9,480	4 80	63	9,980	4 90
41	11,230	5 25	220	63,450	4 87
43	9,620	4 85	109	24,660	4 85
64	13,850	4 70	32	9,000	4 60
53	11,820	4 70	34	8,100	4 60

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals of sheep have also been liberal and with a diminished demand the market is dull and unsatisfactory and prices, as compared with last week, are at least 25 cents per cwt. lower; fine wool 90 to 95 lbs., may be quoted at 5¼@5½ cts; 80 to 85 lbs., 5@5¼; 70 to 75 lbs., 4¾@4¾. Coarse wool, ¼ to ½ a cent less, according to quality and condition. There does not seem to be near as much inquiry for either Philadelphia or New York, as there was last week hence, as may be expected, trade is sluggish even at the decline; and the indications at noon to-day were that a good many would have to go through east in first hands or held over for next week. Lambs did sell and keep, ranging from 4¾@6¾.

94	8,540	5 40	20	1,580	5 75
43	8,660	4 45	32	2,890	5 25

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

199	18,050		188	per head	$2,65
25 lms per head		$2,00	80	per head	$3,12
190 per head		$1,40			

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

17 lms	1,830	4 50	79	6,790	5 15
108	8,430	4 85	135	7,210	6 00
60	8,050	5 10	503	7,590	4 25

Hazlewood & B. sold:

125	11,040	5 25	43	lms 2,350	5 75

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

44	3,140	4 50	189	7,040	5 50
7 lms	3,460	6 50	175	15,100	5 30
99 per head		$3,60	231	19,190	5 50
17 per head		$4,00	123	4,050	5 25
33 lms	1,850	5 75	179	14,570	5 12

HOGS.

The "run" of hogs thus far is considerably below that of the same time last week, both in regard to number and quality; however, with a light demand trade is slow and prices are no better and there is but little prospect of any advance for some days to come. Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5,30 to 5,40 for prime to extra; medium to good Yorkers, 4,60@4,80; common, 4,40@4,50. As noted in our report of the 22nd, there were a large number of hogs shipped to Philadelphia last week on commission and this, of course, had its effect in diminishing the demand here, as Philadelphia buyers expected a break, and they will not commence to buy very freely until that market has been pretty well cleaned up. Following is a partial report of the sales during the past three days.

Hedges, Huff & Co.:

104	21,350	5 00	12	1,440	5 25
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94	25,150	5 20	49	11,120	4 80
65	12,920	4 80	79	21,420	5 35
51	11,859	4 90	84	22,420	5 50
99	22,080	4 95	104	26,060	4 75
47	9,480	4 80	63	9,980	4 90
41	11,230	5 25	220	63,450	4 87
43	9,620	4 85	109	24,660	4 85
64	13,850	4 70	32	9,000	4 60
53	11,820	4 70	34	8,100	4 60

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Flour firm; superfine $4,60@5,25; extra $6@6,25. Wheat; receipts light; prime wanted at an advance; Indiana and Delaware red $1,50@1,58; amber $1,55@1,90. Rye steady; 74@77c. Corn active; yellow 70c; mixed western 68@70c. Oats quiet; new white 42@45c; old 46@48c. Petroleum: crude 16c; refined 23¼c. Whisky steady at 94c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1872.

The general markets are moderately active but devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice; the demand for nearly all of the leading articles is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to prices, there are no material changes.

There is a steady demand for the better grades of Butter, while common and inferior is in good supply and dull; sales at 20@26 for medium to prime, and 27@28 for choice roll.

The supply of Eggs seems to be in excess of the demand, and prices are weak though unchanged; 22 may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

Prime Goshen Cheese is still reported steady with regular jobbing sales at 15¾@16. For common and medium grades there is not much inquiry.

There is a full supply of Fruits of all kinds, but there is no change to note in prices.

For Flour there is a steady local demand, and some inquiry for shipment; but there is no change whatever in prices.

The grain markets are quiet and unchanged. There is not much inquiry for Wheat, and in the absence of sales we continue former quotations; $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70 for amber; and $1,75 for white. Oats continue very scarce and in demand and extreme prices can be realized for immediate delivery; we hear of sales on spot at 47@48 and to arrive at 44@45. Shelled corn is quiet and unchanged; 57@58. Rye is still quotable at 80@85 and barley at 90@95.

Refined Sugars are reported firm with a continued good demand, while Coffees are quiet and unchanged.

Hay is scarce and in demand and baled is still quoted at $28@32 according to quality.

There is no change to note in Provisions. The stock of hams is reported as being very much reduced.

Seeds are quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1872.

Crude continues firm, and the market apparently has undergone a decided change for the better; prices have still further appreciated, and there is an improved demand. We now quote at 83@3,02½ per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 8 cents per gal.on, an advance of ¾ of a cent within the yast few days, which is owing mainly to the proposed shutting down at the wells. Refined is quiet and unchanged; may be quoted at 19¾@20 cents free on cars here, and 23 to 23¾ delivered in Philadelphia; there is a fair demand for export at quotations.

Oil barrels are reported firm, but there is no change in prices; $1,90 for city and $1,85 for country.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. W Stewart	228
Riverside O W, acct. Duncan & Y	468
Commercial O W, acct. Stephenson	376
Riverside O W, acct. Stephenson	74
Petrolia O W, acct. H & B	302
Elkins B. & Co. O W, acct. Smuck	379
Cosmos O W, acct. T. King	379
Bells Yard acct. T. King	456
Total	2364

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J Wood Son & Co. 2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	7	Shoneberger B & Co.	12
Lucy Furnace	21	Caughey & H.	5
Reese G & Co	5	J. Moorhead	4
Soomis & C	2		
otal	56		

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Brown & Co	11	Mallis & B	9
Nimick & Co	5	J W Porter	4
R Wister	4		
Total at the	31		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	1		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight, P. & Co	2	W. Smith	1
Lewis O & P	2		
Total	5		

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co., 311 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co., 768 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 679 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 724 bbls to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Total 2482

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 25.—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 92¼@92⅝. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20s '65, 93¾; 5-20s '67, 92; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 89¼. Erie 39. Tallow 44s 3d. Linseed oil 37s@37s 3d. Turpentine 45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, September 25.—Five-Twenties of '65, 95⅝.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes, 52 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton quiet and steady, middling upland 9¾@9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and exports 4,000; middling Orleans, November 9¼d; September 9¾d; middling upland, October, 9¾d; November 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Four 32s. Corn 29s 9d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s.

ANTWERP, September 25.—Refined Petroleum 48f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The market is quite firm for cotton goods, some makes of light sheetings being very active and scarce. One prominent house bought the whole production of prints of the Wamsutta Mills, and are jobbing them at 9c per yard, or 7 cents by package. Foreign goods are in fair demand. Dress fabrics were selling at low rates in the auction rooms to-day. Silks were steady for blacks, with less demand for colors.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton higher and in good export demand; middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $6,15@6,60; common to good extra $7,20@7,50; extra Ohio $7,35@10,00; St. Louis $7,65@11,25. Rye flour steady at $4,50@5,40. Corn meal steady at $3,85@3,90. Whisky a shade firmer at 92@92½c. Wheat quiet; rejected spring $1,35@1,40; No. 3 spring $1,42½@1,46½; No 2 Milwaukee $1,52@1,55. Rye quiet; western in store 80c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn firm and in fair export demand; steamer western mixed 64@65c; sail do at 65¼@65½c. Oats heavy and a shade lower; old western 46@47c; new mixed 45@46c; new white 45@46c. Eggs firm at 30@31c. Hops quiet and heavy at 26@33 for '72. Leather quiet and steady at 27@29c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet; coarse 60c; unwashed 37½@42c; lambs pulled 46@50; fine 52@55c. Western 52@30c. Coffee firm; Rio 14½@18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet; 8¼@9¼c. Petroleum, crude 15c; refined 23¼c. Tallow steady at 9@9⅛c. Pork quiet; mess $14,05@$14,10; prime mess $13@13,50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 11@14c; shoulders 7c; middles dull; long clear 9½@9¾c. Lard quiet; Steam No. 1 to prime steam new 8¾@8¾c; old 8¾c; kettle 9¼@9¾c. Butter quiet; Western 10@16c. Cheese firm: 11@13½c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake in buyers' favor at 33@33½c. Pig iron firm; Scotch $32,50@60; American $52@57; Russia sheet 17¾@17¾c, gold; bar firm at $115 @120. Nails firm; cut $6; clinch $7,50@8; horseshoe 21@33c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 25.—Cattle: receipts today, including five cars reported to arrive, 2,465, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,106, or 418 cars against 462 last week. Market dull and weaker; good to choice off from ¼ to ½ from yesterday's prices, with but little inquiry for common, and Texans entirely neglected; about 1,000 disposed of: sales of 341 Indiana steers averaging 1,186 to 1,364, at $6 to $6,62½; 93 Indiana stockers, averaging 982 to 1,018, at $4,25@5; 233 Illinois steers, averaging 1,128 to 1,306, at $6,25@6,75; 18 Illinois stockers, averaging 930, at $4,80; 54 Michigan steers, averaging 1,110 to 1,241 at $5,25; 81 Cherokee steers, averaging 1,065, at $4,75; 13 State oxen, averaging 1,644, at $6,80¼. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,800, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 against 8,400 for the same time last week; market lively, with Canada lambs ½ off from last week's prices; Canada lambs $6@7,25; Canada sheep $5 @5,75; western sheep $4,75@5,50; sales 893 Michigan sheep, averaging 79 to 86 lbs, at $5,12½@5,50; 845 Indiana, 80 to 85 lbs, $4,87½ @5,25; 287 Ohio, 75 to 81 lbs, $5,25@5,45; 18 Ohio culls, 75 lbs, at $5,50; 81 Missouri sheep, 101 lbs, at $5; 279 Canada, 88 to 150 lbs; at $5,50 @6; 1,702 Canada lambs, 63 to 77 lbs, at $6@ 7,27.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 18c. Flour in fair demand at lower rates; held at $6,25@6,35. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red $1,50@1,55; white $1,60@1,70. Corn quiet and unchanged at 45c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68@70c. Oats firm and in moderate demand; old 35@39c; new 27@34c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs: demand good at full prices; 22c. Butter steady and in moderate demand. Pork: demand good at full prices; sales at $13,75; held at $14. Lard dull and lower; summer, 8c; steam, 8¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6¾c bid, and 6¾c asked; sides, 10c; clear rib, 10¾@10¼c; clear, 10¾c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders, 7¾c bid, and 8¼c askea; clear rib, 11¼c; clear scarce at 12c. Sugar cured hams, 17@18c, summer and winter. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4,40@4,80.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 25.—Flour in steady demand; offerings light; good to choice spring extras $6,00@7,25; low to medium $5,50@5,75; good to fancy Minnesotas $7,00@8,25; spring supers $3,00@5,00. Wheat steady at $1,17¾@ 1,17¾ cash or seller September; $1,15¾ seller October. Corn dull and heavy at 34¼@34¾c cash; 35½c seller October; rejected 33¾c. Oats dull and lower at 23¼@26c; regular fresh 24c seller October; rejected, 20¾@21c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2 56c. Barley dull and lower at 69@69½c cash; 67c seller October; No. 3, 54c. Pork quiet; sales 500 bbls at $12,75 seller January; offered at $14,50 cash, seller September. Lard quiet; winter 9c; summer 8¾c; sugar-cured hams quiet and firm; nominally unchanged. Meats stronger; good demand; sales of shoulders, buyer 15th October, 6¾c; spot and short ribs held at 10¾c; 10¼c bid. Whisky quiet and steady; 89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Flour firm; treble $7,25@8,25 family $8,25@10,00. Corn quiet; white 62@63c. Oats quiet; 45c. Bran $1,05. Hay quiet; $23,00@26,50. Pork firm; $14,75. Bacon weaker; 8¾@12@12¾c. Hams: sugar cured 17¾@18½c. Lard quiet; tierce 10¼@10¾c; keg 12@12¼c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 10¼@11¼c. Whisky 92@99c. Coffee quiet; 14@18¾c. Cotton active and firmer; sales 4,600; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 17¾c; middling 18¾c; receipts 2,230; stock 24,998.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,25¾c; No. 2 1,17¾c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 35c. Oats dull but holders not willing to make concessions; No. 2 24½c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1 54c. Barley steady; fall No. 2 70c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1,85; No. 3 do $1,60; amber Michigan $1,47; seller October $1,46½; red $1,45@1,45¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 44@44¼c; low mixed 43¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 30¼c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., September 25.—Flour firm; fair demand. Wheat dull but firmer and better; No. 2 red winter $1,44; sales 2,000 bush. seller October $1,44. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats: in demand and prices advanced; new No. 1 State 35c. Petroleum: Refined lower; 21¾c car lots; 22@23c trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 25.—3 cars lumber, W S Caldwell; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, J McBriar; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do oats, 100 bls flour, Spear & G; 10 do do, Law & McD; 17 bls apples, J Herbert; 77 pkgs hides, Keefer & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J S Clark; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car s iron and rags, A Kauffman; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 100 bls flour, M Steel & Son; 2 cars I seed, Pittsburgh Oil Co; 1 do do, J K Shinn & Co; 101 bdls broom handles, W Mardorf.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURH RAILROAD CO., September 25.—2 cars oil, W U Tel Co; 58 bbls tar, H C Vantine; 1 car iron, Mullen & M; 130 bbls onions, W H Graff; 1 car lumber, Alken Wray; 1 do do, Aubrey M & B; 1 do do, P Burgan & Co; 50 crates tobacco, Haworth & D; 16 do do L J Blanchard; 25 bbls onions, Alken W & P; 6 cider mills, Scobie & S; 25 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Son; 1 car oats, 6 bbls eggs, James Graham; 1 car s pits, J Rine; 1 do oats, Voigt M & Co; 20 bbls flour, W Frank; 20 box cheese, J A Graff, 100 o bbls, B D Moore; 1 car lumber, Lemon & W; 4 tables, W H Lemon; 25 bbls lanterns, Hunter & G; 12 do do, T F Bradley.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Sept. 25.—10 tcs hams J P Hanna; 20 do lard, 300 pails do, 1130 bxs shoulders, Reese Owens; 163 sks rye, W J Meek; 260 hxs cheese, N J Braden; 116 t rails Paul B & Co; 10 tubs butter, W H Graf & Co; 20 bdls spokes, M McWhinney; 6 bls peas, J A Gray; 5 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 1 lot hides, W Flaecus; 8 sks kegs, Davis C & Co; 25 do rags, McElray & Co; lot roofing plate, Woodside & G; 1 car oats, Bricker & Co; 20 doz brooms, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 bxs g ware, G O Smith & Co; 54 do do, Gallinger & Co; 17 sks potatoes, E Tate; 2 hlf bls whisky, F Keiser; 10 bls flour, 60 sks do, Rihm & W; 79 bls salt, Dairy Salt Co; 27 bxs h nails, England & B; 25 doz brooms, W Curry & Co; 15 cks starch, W P Townsend; 42 carboys, G A Kelly & Co; 27 bls apples, H Rea Jr; 1 car f clay, S M Kier, 3 dy s stone, Graff B & Co; 70 bls salt, J H Lippincott.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Sept. 25.—13 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 37 do do, S M Kier; 31 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 4 do do, Reese G & Co; 8 do do, Carnegie K & Co; 1 car ice, Chant Lake Ice Co; 2 bls cider, 2 do apples, W Hoffman; 20 bdls g hides, G Kaza; 54 do do, J C Lappe; 33 do do, J Callery & Co; 1 box mdse, Gregg Son & Co; 20 sks oats, J Lang; 200 bls rat oil, J Spear & Co; 50 do lub oil, H W C Tweddle; 6 sks rags, 1 bl s iron, J Benedict; 1 car hides, J Woodwell & Co; 16 sewing machines R Straw & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. September 25.—80 bbls clay, T Coffin; 1 do copper, James O'Gray; 1118 pcs shoulders, W P Hays & Son; 1 car corn, 1 do barley, W J Meek; 1 do oats, Scott & G; 100 bxs starch, Rinehart & S; 10 bags seed, G Davis; 6 kgs screws, J Wood & Son; 1 box bacon, Reese Owens; 22 ske apples, Loh & C; 155 bgs corn, Laing & McK; 16 bbls onions, H Rea Jr; 15 pails tobacco, J Wilson & Son; 5 t tables, S French; 1 car corn, P Duff & Son; 1 do rye, C B French; 33 sks oats, McHenry & H; 33 bgs seed, W Ferguson; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river fell about an inch during the past twenty-four hours and last evening the old metal marks indicated 29 inches in the channel. Weather

HOME NEWS.

Got registered at once.

The carrier of the GAZETTE on the Oakland route has made an arrangement to have his papers taken out on the early train to Shady Side, and delivered to the people in that neighborhood early in the morning. This will be a very great advantage to the business people, and we hope they will encourage him in his enterprise.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—Can you inform us if Wm. M. Gormley's name was brought before the Democratic Convention for nomination, with his consent, and further, is he pledged to vote for Buckalew for Governor as reported. If so we will drop him and vote for the regular Republican nominee, John H. Hare.

SEMPSTER, Gormley Signers.

September 25th 1872.

[In answer to the above we cannot say how Mr. Gormley stands on the Governor. We understand that he did want the endorsement of the convention for Sheriff. As our columns are open on the subject, Mr. Gormley can speak for himself.—EDS.]

Correction.

In noting the accident on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad at Confluence on Tuesday last, we unintentionally by a slip of the pencil charged it to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. The error was provoking, and we are sorry that it occurred. The press accredits us largely with the matters of deep regret to the railway officials, and it is only meet and just that each company should be father to its own mishaps, most of which are generally purely accidental.

Ayer's Latin School.

The first monthly examination for the year of this institution will be held on Friday (to-morrow) morning, commencing at nine o'clock.

Committee—W. Crawford, D. D. Pyle, McCrum, C. B. M. Smith, Esq., and Jas C. Rea, M. D.

Prizes will be given to the students ranking highest during the month in Latin, Greek, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, penmanship, punctuality and deportment. Public invited.

Accident to an Old Citizen.

On last Monday afternoon Alexander McClurg, Esq., an old and well known citizen, met with a serious accident while on a visit to his farm near City View, Reserve township. While walking about the farm Mr. McClurg fell over an embankment, a distance of about twelve feet, striking upon his head. The injuries received were of a very serious nature, and he is now lying at the farm unable to be removed. Mr. McClurg is eighty-two years of age, and from that fact the effects of the accident may be more severe. It is hoped, by his many friends however, that his injuries may not prove fatal.

The Webster Avenue Cutting Affray.

The parties who were arrested on Tuesday night at the house of Hi Jones on Webster avenue, at the time of the cutting affray, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor. In charge of disorderly conduct was brought against the two girls, but they were all discharged except Emma Frash, who was fined five dollars and costs.

Wilkinson, one of the men who were cut, made a felonious assault and battery against Charles Carson, the man who, it is supposed, did the cutting.

After a hearing on this charge, in default of $2,000 bail, Carson was committed to jail to await a trial by Court.

Drowned While Intoxicated.

On Tuesday evening Edward Quinn and a man named McCormick purchased tickets for Steubenville, but missed the train. The two then went into a saloon and drank until they were both intoxicated, and then got aboard the wharf boat of the Allegheny and West Pittsburgh ferry and fell asleep. Sometime in the night Quinn got up and walked overboard and was drowned. His body was found yesterday morning, and an inquest was held upon the remains by Coroner West. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death while intoxicated. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and about thirty years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade. He was a single man and leaves two sisters in New York.

Engine Builder and Machinist.

It is with much pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the business card of Mr. H. Farnan, No. 96 Lacock street, Allegheny, who enjoys a most enviable place among our most skilled engine builders and machinists. He is a practical machinist, thoroughly accomplished in all branches of his line of trade, and a gentleman wholly content to receive reasonable compensation for his workmanship. He makes a specialty in dealing in second hand engines, a very large assortment of which he keeps constantly on hand, his stock varying from five to fifty horse power. Repairing is another specialty, and those entrusting such orders to him may safely depend on expeditious, satisfactory work and low prices. Mr. Farnan is a clever, fair dealing gentleman, and we most cordially bespeak for him a liberal share of the patronage of our friends.

Attempted Burglary.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night to burglarize the Diamond Brokerage establishment of Mr. E. DeRoy, next door to the GAZETTE office, on Smithfield street. The parties, two in number, entered by means of a rear alley on Sixth avenue, and were about commencing operations to gain an ingress when affrighted by the appearance of a young man connected with the police force, who made an immediate escape. Yesterday Detective John Herron arrested two individuals on suspicion of being the parties, and they will have a hearing this morning. It was the large temptation offered by the liberal display of diamonds and costly jewelry which led the thieves to attempt the burglary. The proprietor however, feels that his safe is good enough to resist all attacks.

Whoever fails to get registered on or before next Saturday will lose his vote.

Attempted Infanticide.

On Tuesday morning, at Oil City, a woman named Maggie Behart, a servant in the employ of the family of Mr. Thompson, on Plumer Road, attempted to take the life of her infant child by administering to it a quantity of concentrated lye. As soon as the fact was discovered a coroner's inquest was dispatched for Chief Burlong with the information, and he immediately repaired to the premises. After repeatedly charged that she had given it, the woman confessed the deed, asserting that she intended to take it herself also, but was prevented by some one coming to the door. The child was born on Monday morning. Its mouth, throat and tongue were found to be in a fearfully swollen condition, and the physician who was called in was of the opinion that it could not long survive. The woman is under arrest and will be held to await results.

Politics in Sharpsburg.

The Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club of Sharpsburg held a meeting on Tuesday night, which was addressed by Hon. John A. Danks, Capt. A. G. Williams was then called upon and exculpated himself from the slander which was published in the New York *Tribune* and afterwards copied into some of the Pittsburgh papers. The members of the club seem to have confidence in their Captain and were satisfied by his statement that the affair has no foundation in the least.

The Rev. William Boardman also addressed the meeting. After which the club adjourned with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

A mass meeting of the Republicans will be held on Friday the 27th and will be addressed by Hon. J. S. Wahar and Hon. T. J. Bingham in English and Fred. Lutz, Esq., in German.

Republican Meetings This Evening.

Meetings are called at the following places for this evening:

At the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Hon. G. W. Schofield, Hon. Henry O'Connor, of Iowa.

At Gerst's House, corner of Madison avenue and Second street, Allegheny, 7½ o'clock. Speaking (in German) by Hon. Charles E. Behle, of Washington City.

At the Co-operative Store, in South Pittsburgh, 7½ o'clock. Speakers: W. C. Moreland, Esq., and General A. L. Pearson.

The Republican Marching Clubs of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, South Side and vicinity are invited to meet at the Lincoln Club Rooms this evening at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for a grand torchlight procession on Saturday evening, October 5th.

The Fourteenth ward Marching Corps meets this evening for parade.

The Sixth ward Marching Corps will turn out this evening to attend the meeting, corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street.

The Late Rev. George Slattery.

The funeral of Rev. George Slattery, rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, took place on Wednesday at the above church. There were present Bishop Kerfoot and fourteen clergymen of the Episcopal Church from this city and vicinity. All the pastors of churches in Greensburg were also present, and the church was filled with sorrowing friends. The body was interred in Greensburg Cemetery. After the funeral the clergy met at the church and adopted the following minute:

The Bishop of Pittsburgh and the clergy of Pittsburgh and vicinity, gathered at the funeral of the Rev. George Slattery, desire to testify our sense of the loss which the Diocese of Pittsburgh and the whole militant church of Christ has sustained in the death of our brother, and reco rd herewith our respect and affection for him.

In the Rev. George Slattery, the church had one of its most earnest ministers. He was faithful and untiring in doing the work which God had given him to do. No labor ever was found too hard. No burden too heavy to bear if only a soul might be benefited thereby. He knew no rest, and desired none in doing his Master's work.

George Slattery was born September 12th 1821, in Westerly, R. I. He was brought to the fest in Christ, under the ministry of Rev. James Pratt, D. D., in Westerly, and shortly afterward directed his attention to preparing for the ministry of the Gospel. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1846, and at the German Theological Seminary in 1849. He was ordained to the Diaconate by Bishop Burgess in July 1849, and to the Priesthood in the same month at Camden, Me.

His first charge was Saco, Me., where he continued three years. At the earnest request of Bishop Burgess, and of Rev. Dr. Pratt, he was induced to surrender the charge of Saco, and to undertake the founding of a new parish in Rockland, Me. He succeeded in establishing a church in that place, and also another at Camden, Me.

In 1860 he became Rector of St. James' Church, Pittsburgh, in which parish he ministered for more than ten years, faithfully following his Saviour among the poor and lowly.

He assumed the Rectorship of Christ Church, Greensburg, in April, 1871, in which parish his labors were abundantly blessed.

He died on the Lord's Day, September 22d, 1872, full of joy in the prospect of entering into rest. At the Lord's bidding he cheerfully laid down the burden which as the Lord's bidding he had taken up.

We commend his afflicted family and his bereaved parish to the prayers of the faithful.

HONORING THE DEAD.

The Demise of John Mellon, Esq.—Meeting of the Bar—Resolutions of Respect—Feeling Addresses.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Bar assembled in the District Court room to take some action expressive of their feeling in reference to the demise of their late associate, John Mellon, Esq. The attendance was very numerous, the meeting being one of the largest of this character ever held in the Court House.

About half past two o'clock, Major A. M. Brown called the meeting to order, when upon his motion, His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen elected Vice Presidents: His Honor Judge Collier, Judge of the Common Pleas Ogden, John Barton, Esq., A. H. Miller, Esq., R. D. Bruce, Esq., T. C. Lazear, Esq., Robert Woods, Esq., Col. J. K. Kerr.

Messrs. Thomas J. Keenan and C. W. Robb were appointed Secretaries. Judge Kirkpatrick, upon taking the chair, explained the absence of Judge Mellon, who had been present His Honor, Judge Agnew, and desired to mingle with the members of the bar in their expressions of sorrow at the sad event which they had met to deplore, but who was imperatively called away in the afternoon and could not be present. He (Judge Kirkpatrick) could not trust himself to dwell in unpremeditated language upon the character of his honorable close.

Resolved, That in their sad bereavement, the family of our lamented fellow member have our warmest sympathies, and that while we extend to them our kindest wishes in their sorrows, we rejoice with them in the honorable memory they inherit.

Resolved, That the several Courts of Allegheny county, State and Federal, be requested to enter these resolutions at length upon their minutes; that a committee be appointed to present a copy of the same to the family of the deceased; and that the Bar attend his funeral in a body.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. John Hampton, J. F. Slagle, John McCrum, Robert Patterson, John N. McClowry, J. K. Kerr, District Attorney Bayne, His Honor Judge Collier, D. D. Bruce, E. McGeary, Wm. Reardon, C. M. McMasters, T. J. Keenan, S. Linn, J. W. Over, Josiah Cohen, J. J. Siebeneck, after which the resolutions were adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Court, with a record of the proceedings of the meeting.

The chair then in accordance with the resolutions appointed Messrs. A. H. Miller, Robert Woods and T. M. Marshall to acquaint the family of deceased with the action of the Bar, and to present them with a suitable copy of the resolutions.

It was further decided to hold a meeting of the Bar this morning at half past nine o'clock in the same place, from thence to proceed in a body to the late home of deceased and participate in the funeral obsequies.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The death of John Mellon Esq., was announced in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning by District Attorney Bayne, who paid a touching tribute to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Bayne was followed by Messrs. T. M. Marshall, J. F. Slagle, H. C. McCornick and Wm. Reardon, who spoke of the deceased in highly eulogistic terms. At the close of their remarks Court adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in order that the members of the Bar might attend the funeral which takes place at ten o'clock this morning.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

At the session of the Grand Jury yesterday morning, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Logan, Thomas Fawcett, Wilson Cunningham, Jos. P. Sprague and Isadore Coblens, was appointed to adopt resolutions in relation to the death of John Mellon, Esq. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, During the sitting of the Grand Jury of the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, one of the most prominent members of the bar, JOHN MELLON, Esq., was called away by death; therefore, be it

***Resolved*, That the Grand Jury bear testimony to his high character and abilities both in private and professional walks of life, and express sincere regret at his decease.**

***Resolved*, That the Grand Jury tender their deepest sympathy with the family of the deceased in their sore bereavement.**

***Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this action of the Grand Jury to the family of the deceased.**

JOS. A. BUTLER, Foreman.

ISADORE COBLINS, Secretary.

After next Saurday no citizen can register and thus prepare himself for a vote. Registries must be made with the assessors of your district. Attend to this important duty in time. Don't lose your vote through wanton neglect.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE COLLIER.

Wm. Schmolze, Justice of the Peace of Ormsby borough, was arraigned on a charge of misdemeanor in office. The prosecutor, Felix Rogers, charged defendant with refusing to give him a transcript from his docket. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

David Davis was tried on a charge of malicious mischief, John Phillips, prosecutor. The defendant is a driver on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, and it was charged that he maliciously drove into the prosecutor's carriage in which his wife and three children were seated. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended defendant to the mercy of the court.

Barbara Stein and Wm. Ure were tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by John Barrett. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed prosecutor to pay the costs.

Hosea E. Jones was tried on an indictment charging him with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, Catharine Llewelyn prosecutrix. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed prosecutrix to pay the costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Harry Fenton, indicted for fraud, Wm. H. Phillips prosecutor. The case had not been concluded at the time Court adjourned.

GRAPE EXPOSITION.

Tempting Display of This Delicious Fruit at R. Cumming & Co.'s.

When we last spring spoke of the strawberry exhibition at No. 99 Smithfield street, by R. Cumming & Co., we were certain that nothing more enticingly beautiful could be, but to-day we have been forced to admit our error—as all must agree that the elegant array of grapes there now, form a display more tempting than anything else can. There are seventy-six (76) varieties arranged on a long table, each labelled and numbered, and so rich—so gorgeous is the display that no description, however eloquent could do it justice. There are grapes of all sizes, colors and hues. Grapes of the clearest amber, grapes of the richest purple, and of the rarest tints and hues. The exhibition will continue throughout the week.

Valuable Penn Avenue Property by Auction.

In immediate neighborhood to Mechanic Street Bridge. This property is one of the already most important situations on Penn avenue. The immediate location of the Allegheny Valley Depot, for their entire freight business, within a square of this situation, will make it a very valuable centre for business. For particulars of the sale, which takes place on the premises next Saturday afternoon, see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Boarding at No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny. 6

BREVITIES.

....Beaver Falls is again excited over reports of further importations of Chinese.

...."Personals" are getting scarce. One of the city papers has commenced on the newsboys.

....The Republicans of Allegheny yesterday erected a speaker's stand at the corner of Ridge and Rebecca streets.

....The trains on the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne Railroads were an hour and a half behind time yesterday.

....South Pittsburgh Council has authorized the Burgess to employ extra police on such occasions as he may deem necessary.

....The ladies of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, are preparing a handsome flag to be presented to the Grant and Wilson club of that ward.

....The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court yesterday visited the jail, and next Tuesday will look into the Workhouse to see how it works.

....The pastor of the Fulton Street Mission Church, Rev. J. Q. A. Miller, was lately presented with a handsome gold watch by his congregation.

....The Allegheny police have been notified that a boy named Aaron Corad has been missing from his home, No. 163 Fifth avenue extension, since the 19th inst.

....The movement to suspend for thirty days the prodigtion and development in the oil regions favorably progresses. It is now quite probable that it will ultimately prove a success.

....The members of the Central Grant Junior Club will meet at Wilkins' Hall to-night at 7 o'clock sharp in full uniform for participation in the parade. Let no member fail to be in time.

....On Tuesday night, a man while crossing the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, broke through. He shouted for help and was released by one of the toll keepers, who came to his assistance with a saw, with which he removed a board.

....At Youngstown, Ohio, last week a young girl about fourteen years of age met with a terrible accident from a kerosene explosion. The accident occurred on Tuesday and the girl suffered intense pain until Friday when death released her.

....Yesterday afternoon a little girl about five years of age, a daughter of Lieutenant Blakely of the Allegheny police force, was playing on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, when she was bitten on the arm and face by a dog. The dog was afterwards shot.

....The Beaver county Fair opened yesterday at Beaver. The attendance was not as large as was hoped for but no doubt the citizens of the county will be on hand to-day, as this is the great day. The entries in all classes ase up to the average of other fairs.

....The people interested in the organization of a new Presbyterian Church in Allegheny held another meeting last evening, and adopted the name of the Central Presbyterian Church. They enrolled one hundred and twenty members, and their prospects seem fair for a successful organization.

....Samuel McMillen was killed at Sharpsville, Mercer county, on last Wednesday morning. He was attending to his duties as brakeman on train No. 20, E. & P. R. R., when from some cause he fell between the cars, which passed over him, severing his head from his body and cutting off both arms. The body was fearfully mangled. Death must have been instantaneous. Mr. McMillen leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.

....The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the remains of John Holland, late of Bridgeport, were brought to that place on Monday afternoon for interment. Mr. H. was an engineer on a railroad out in the neighborhood of Sandusky, and a few days ago in passing a train upon a side track, the locomotive passed beyond the rails and turned over. Mr. H. fell in such a position under it that the steam and hot water poured out upon him, scalding him so fearfully that he soon died from the effects of his burns. He left a wife to whom he had been married but a brief period.

Do you want to vote for Governor? If so, call on your assessor to-day and get registered. With next Saturday the time of grace expires, and if you are not registered you cannot vote. The law allows no excuses for neglect of this duty.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY MAYOR Neillie, of Allegheny had three cases yesterday morning.

SIMON RISSER has two suits for assault and battery before Alderman O'Donnell. Bertha Risser, his sister, and Mary Sharp charge him on oath with having struck them, pulled their hair and otherwise abused them. The defendant was held for a hearing.

THE Mayor had thirty-six common cases at the hearing yesterday morning. Stewart Short and Edwin Goodwin were sent to the Work House for thirty days, Ann Payne for ninety days, and Jas. O'Donnell for twenty days, all for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

YESTERDAY morning John Dougherty made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging James Irvin with larceny from the person. The two were together last night and it is alleged that the accused took fifteen dollars from the pocket of deponent. James was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters Caroline Schimp made information charging Philip Petrie with adultery and *fornix et cet.* The accused lives in the Third ward, Allegheny, and the prosecutrix, at the time the alleged offense was committed, was a domestic in his shop. The defendant waived a hearing and gave bail for court.

WM. FISHER, of Saw Mill Run, charges M. E. Allison with false pretenses. It is alleged that the accused obtained from the despondent Fisher, a horse, harness and buggy, by false pretenses, whereas, as now appears, he owned nothing. Alderman McMasters issued a warrant and the defendant gave bail for court.

WM. GARVEN made an information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Jos. L. Stewart with obtaining a cow under false and fraudulent representations. The defendant, it is alleged, purchased a cow from Garven and promised to pay him within thirty days. He also showed the deponent a handsome residence in Allegheny, which he said belonged to him. Stewart refused to pay for the animal, and the deponent has since learned that defendant did not own the house. Stewart was arrested and held for a hearing.

ANNIE STAGOLEWALT made information before Alderman McMasters charging Barbara Pine with obtaining board from her under false representations, to the amount of $41. The deponent keeps a boarding-house in Allegheny and alleges that a man who claimed to be the Sheriff of Allegheny county introduced the defendant at her boarding-house and said that he would settle her board bill. The sequel proved, however, that the gentleman was not the Sheriff of Allegheny county, and in all probability never will be, and that he never came to pay the bill. A warrant was issued for the defendant.

PERSONAL.

***H. B. Swoope, Esq., arrived here yesterday.

***Capt. Edwin Lyon, of Butler, Pa., died on Monday last from the effects of a wound received at Fredericksburg in 1862.

***Col. Jas. Onslow is kept as busy as a nailor at the Lincoln Club rooms in distributing documents and attending to general campaign detail.

***The funeral of the late Rev. Father Kerr was largely attended at the Cathedral yesterday. The deceased had many warm personal friends and admirers.

***Gen. Frank Herron, of New Orleans, formerly of this city, is in town the guest of his brother, Richard Herron, Esq., President of the Minersville Passenger Railway.

***Maj. Ed. A. Moutooth has nobly discharged his duties as Chairman of the Republican Committee on Meetings and Speakers, and he has been faithfully aided by Thos. McConnell, Jr. Esq., the efficient Secretary.

***James Anderson, Esq., formerly of the St. Charles Hotel is now in the office of the Central. He is succeeded at the former place by Connelly. Both are clever clerks who know full well how to courteously discharge their duties.

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

Mr. Williams Answers Horace Greeley.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—In Tuesday evening's *Leader* an article appeared headed "Where Are We Now?" and claimed to have been copied from the New York *Tribune* of September 23. Said article reflects very seriously on my integrity, and upon first thought I concluded to pass it by in silence, but after some consideration I determined to place myself right upon the record, knowing that if the matter is to be settled at all, 'the sooner the better.' In the first place, I brand the article, with the single exception that I am captain of the Sharpsburg Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, as a wilful and malicious lie out of the whole cloth, and concocted for political capital. In the second place, I brand the author of the illegal letter, whoever he may be, as a mean, contemptible dog, and I, Andrew G. Williams, hold myself individually responsible for the assertion. I am at present, as I ever have been, a Radical Republican, and shall vote for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and all other Republican nominees down to the constable of our own borough. In conclusion I would say that I challenge the editor of the New York *Tribune*, or any other man, to produce the aforesaid letter, and if I do not pronounce it a forgery, its author a liar, and all who circulate the report, as foul slanderers, will have nothing more to say. As ever, for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

AND. G. WILLIAMS,
Capt. Sharpsburg Tanner Club.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss W. Acheson, Fairfield, Iowa, 3c; Arms, Dill & Co., Church Hill, O., 3c; R. C. Byers & Co., Monongahela City, Pa., 1c; Alice Brown, Millersburg, O., 3c; Jos. Bruhy, Bjameltville; N. Y., 3c; W. H. Bearley, Detroit, Mich., 3c; James Bryan, Chartiers, Pa., 2c; Gen. J. B. Barrett, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Frank W. Bauman, Cunningham, Pa., 3c; A. M. Benjamin, Parsonville, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Beymond, Greensburg, Pa., 3c; Fred. Bieh, Kittanning, Pa., 3c; M. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c; Jos. Blair, Centerville, Mich., 3c; F. L. S. Blair, New York, 3c; J. Bibb, Detroit, Mich., 3c; Maria G. Barrister, Warrenton, Va., 3c; Jessie Calvert, Greenfield, Pa., 1c; W. B. Campbell, Tidioute, Pa., 3c; Capt. John Carlin, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Chapman & Blossom, New York, 3c; A. B. Copeland & Co., O., 3c; S. E. Cochran, Shepperdstown, Pa., 3c; Nannie Cooper, Greencastle, Pa., 3c; Nathan Dewey, Fostoville, Pa., 3c; Peter Daley, Phila., 3c; Vallegio, Cal., 3c; John C. Dial, Columbia, S. C., 3c; Dr. A. J. Douds, Canton, Ohio, 3c; John M. Dunn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; J. R. Emery, New Castle, Pa., 3c; Mary C. Ewell, Winchester, Tenn., 3c; F. Furnace, Jamestown, Mo., 1c; M. Finsey, Parkersburg, Va., 3c; Thomas Forgas, Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; John C. Flenniken, Waynesburg, Pa., 3c; James Gosling, Peoria, Ill., 3c; Herron & Mehaffy, California, Pa., 1c; John Hudson, Kirbey, Pa., 3c; J. A. Hahner, New Castle, Pa., 3c; B. F. Herrington, Waynesburg, Pa., 3c; Sarah Higbee, Iron City, Iowa., 3c; W. F. Hughes & Co., Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Jas. G. Mullen, Fayette City Pa., 1c; W. Noble, Brownsville, Pa., 1c; Porter, Gibson & Co., West Middlesex, Pa., 3c; L. M. & W. F. Speer, Belle Vernon, Pa., 1c; Henry Sharkey, Detroit, Mich., 6c; Jennie Sherwood, Honesdale, Penn'a., 3c; L. S. Yeager, Jimtown; Md., 1c.

Don't Forget the auction sale on Sherman avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, at 2 P. M. 2t

THANKS.

A Pleasant Communication—Complimentary to Pittsburgh—Thanks of the Illinois Delegation to the Convention.

Mayor Blackmore has received the following communication from the Illinois delegation attending the late Convention. The Westerners seem fully to appreciate the hospitality of the Iron City. The communication will explain itself:

No. 5 ARCADE COURT,
CHICAGO, September 23, 1872.

To His Honor Mayor Blackmore, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

SIR: As Secretary of the Illinois delegation to the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors held in your city on the 17th and 18th inst., it becomes my pleasant duty to transmit herewith the resolutions adopted by our delegation relative to our treatment while in Pittsburgh. We trust that the people of your grandly hospitable city, as well as yourself and the other gentlemen named therein, will accept these expressions, not as a mere formal recognition of courtesies rendered, but as coming from hearts full and meaning all—and more—than they say. The whole city who fed a half million of our comrades in the dark days of the late war should welcome so magnificently the representative of "all that are left of them," was to be expected, but is none the less worthy of acknowledgment. Again thanking you, I am, very respectfully and gratefully yours,

J. E. LONERGAN,
Secretary.

The accompanying resolutions are as follows:

CHICAGO, September 19, 1872.

At a meeting of the Illinois delegation to the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The treatment shown the Illinois delegation by the citizens of Pittsburgh during their attendance at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, held in that city September 17th and 18th, was generously hospitable; and

WHEREAS, We were unable to express our individual thanks to each and every one, it is

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegation be, and are hereby extended to the people of that city for their untiring efforts to make our visit pleasant.

Resolved, That while we cannot or do not wish to particularize where all were so kind, we cannot refrain from mentioning the names of His Honor, the Mayor, the Chiefs of the Police and Fire Departments, the Clerk of the Police Court, Capt. Dick Herron, and Major Montooth, for their special kindness and attention to the wants of the Illinois delegation.

Resolved, That we wish for Pittsburgh a long continuance of the great prosperity which is manifest in every department of her trade and industries, and which her devotion to the maintainance of the Union, and her almost unanimous support of the good old Republican party, in this day when renegades and traitors are plotting its destruction, so richly deserve.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Chicago daily papers, and that copies be furnished the Pittsburgh paper for publication.

Owen Stuart, F. Connor, J. H. Lyons, W. M. Loughlin, M. A. Gould, Otto Von Fritsch, Jas. Stoddard, and John C. Smith, of Joliet, Ill., per W. Young, Jr., J. C. Harrington, H. H. Henshaw, J. M. Getman, Peter Hand, E. J. Rook, John K. Floyd, E. B. Sherman, J. J. Wilson, C. G. Weirich, E. Wilcox, James Stewart, G. B. Middleton, J. J. Healy, J. E. Edwards, Henry Bennett, E. Russell, H. H. Hilliard, A. C. Swertzer, E. K. Chamberlain.

JULIUS WHITE, Chairman.
T. E. LONERGAN, Secretary.

PREPARING FOR THE PROCESSION.

Arranging for the Allegheny Demonstration—The Route Adopted.

The Allegheny Republicans are actively engaged in preparing for the forthcoming torchlight procession. A meeting of citizens was held last evening at the rooms of the Allegheny Republican Club to complete the arrangements in regard to uniforms, route, &c.

General Wm. Blakely was elected Commander of the Allegheny Corps. The three corps will form as follows: The South Side Corps on the right, the Pittsburgh Corps in the centre, and the Allegheny Corps on the left. The following route has been agreed upon:

The column will start from River avenue and Federal street; Federal to Lacock; up Lacock to Madison avenue; Madison avenue to Main street; Maine to Pine; Pine to Ohio; Ohio to Cedar Avenue; Cedar avenue to North Avenue; North avenue to Federal; up Federal to Jackson; Jackson to Franklin; Franklin to Pennsylvania avenue; Pennsylvania avenue to Sedgwick; Sedgwick to Juniata; down Juniata to Fulton; Fulton to Washington avenue, Washington to Beaver avenue; Beaver to Rebecca street; Rebecca to School street; School to Robinson; Robinson to Federal; up Federal to Stockton avenue; Stockton avenue through Park to Ridge avenue; Ridge to Irwin avenue; Irwin to North avenue; North to Federal, thence to City Hall and dismiss.

The uniforms agreed upon are as follows: Chief Marshal, orange colored sash; Corps Commanders, purple sash; Division Commanders, scarlet sash; Aids to Chief Marshal, white sash; Aids to Corps Commanders, blue sash; Aids to Division Commander, red and white sash. All aids will wear black felt hats.

Division commanders and aids of the North Side are requested to meet at the Republican Club room next Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock.

It is an object of importance to all citizens that they be registered on or before next Saturday. Failing to do so they will be deprived of a vote at the important gubernational election next month. Call on your ward, borough or township assessor and register at one.

Katalysine Water.

This is the appropriate scientific name given to the Water of the Medicinal Spring at Gettysburg, which has within a few years attracted so much attention and by well attested wonderful efficacy as a therapeutic in a large class of common diseases become justly celebrated. It is already more highly valued than any American or European Medicinal Water. Its peculiar chemical constituants, but above all the high testimony of eminent physicians and of cured patients to its power over cases of general and local debility—its developing and restorative effects on infancy and old age; its radical cure of chronic rheumatism and gout of many years' standing its specific mastery of Dyspepsia in all its forms of manifestation, as attested by doctors and patients of well known probity and high social position have placed the *Katalysine Water* in advance of all rival waters, and constitute it a great public blessing. Hitherto the proprietory company have not been able to establish agencies on this side of the mountains, but more extensive arrangements having been perfected, they will be able hereafter to supply Pittsburgh and vicinity. Messrs. R. E. Sweet & Co., the well known old Wood street Drug and Medicine firm, have been appointed wholesale local agents, and Mr. James R. Clark, druggist at No. 163 Fifth avenue, is appointed retail agent for this city. We have had so much and know so much of the genuine merits of this water, that we heartily commend it to popular favor and popular use as a certain cure for a large class of our most prevalent diseases. We advise every one to obtain from Mr. Clark, or other druggists, and carefully read a little history of its discovery and wonderful cures.

Whitney Brothers, Philadelphia, are the general agents for the United States. We are indebted to Mr. George Hunnewell, the accomplished travelling agent for the arrangements by which this city is to be supplied with this household medicine.

The Fiery Furnace.

Now that winter with its withering blasts is close upon us it is not contrary to good taste to refer to the modes and methods of supplying heat as a counter-irritant against the frosty blights of the winds. It is not our purpose to-day to discuss the merits or demerits of the great number of patent stoves, grates and furnaces that are now before the public; but to simply direct attention to the business card of Graff, Hugus & Co., founders, Nos. 206 and 208 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, in which they advertise the celebrated "Fiery Furnace," and other articles, of their own manufacture. Through years of use the Fiery Furnace has sustained itself nobly in public estimation, and with each returning season its popularity advances and the demand for it increases. It combines in itself all the good qualities of the greater majority of the best heating furnaces in use, and besides has merits peculiar to itself which render it exceedingly valuable. It is cleanly, most economical in fuel and supplies a healthy, hearty warmth. These furnaces can be adapted to any sized dwelling or business place. They are perfectly safe, and in one year's use will more than repay their cost. Graff, Hugus & Co., also manufacture the Eclipse Improved Star range, Improved Double-oven Boston range, Vab's Patent Portable range, and a large variety of different styles of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Cole Hole Doors, etc. All of their manufactures bear the impress of superiority and are offered at most reasonable prices. Any of our readers desiring articles in their line can deal nowhere else to better advantage. Call at their warerooms and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The Human Roof and its Thatching.

If the man deserves well of his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, surely he who produces a glorious crop of hair on a comparatively barren scalp deserves the hearty thanks of the obliged party. All honor, therefore, to PROFESSOR E. T. LYON, for, unquestionably, his renowned KATHAIRON accomplishes this object. Gentlemen whose whiskers are shy of making their appearance in force, or the fibers of whose moustaches disclose those "magnificent distances" for which Washington City was once so famous, will find this HAIR PERSUADER the most wonderful encourager of fibrous developments that has ever yet been invented. Both sexes are advised to use it, it is the best article for improving the growth and beauty of the hair, keeping it free from scurf and dandruff, preventing it from becoming harsh, dry gray—giving it a rich gloss and endowing it with flexibility—that Toilet Chemistry has ever evolved from the vegetable kingdom. TTHS:S

Lawrenceville Engine Lot, corner Forty-first and Locust alley, as auction this day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
121 Fourth avenue.

Read the advertisement in to-day's paper, of the auction sale, on Sherman avenue, October 1st, at 2 P. M. 3t

To Capitalists.

We have for sale
35 shares Improvement Trust Co., stock.
50 shares M. and M. National Bank stock.
5 shares Citizens' National Bank stock.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 58 Fourth avenue.

A Rare Chance for securing a first class residence on Sherman avenue, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, October 1st. 3t

Ladies wishing to purchase fine table cutlery should call at the new hardware store of S. Drum & Sons, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny. 7

ALLEGHENY COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Work of the Central Club—Registration and Assessment of Colored Voters—Address of Prof. S. A. Neale—Committees Appointed, &c.

The Allegheny Central club of colored Republicans met at their headquarters, Tuesday evening and took decisive action with reference to the matter of Registration and Assessments. This organization embraces in its membership all the colored voters of Allegheny city and adjacent boroughs, including Sewickley, and, consequently, exercises a controlling influence over the ward and borough colored clubs of the North side.

The meeting was largely attended and at its opening, Mr. Henry Douglass, Sr., was called to the chair as President *pro tem.*, until the arrival of Rev. John W. Terry, the regular President. S. A. Neale occupied the post of Secretary. At the opening of the meeting the Secretary delivered an address, giving much needed information relating to registration, and tax assessments upon non-property holders and other essential qualifications of electors. He referred to the fact, which is every day becoming more evident, that the unjust, cruel and false charges made against Gen. John F. Hartranft, our candidate for Governor, had awakened in the minds of the people, a wide-spread personal sympathy in his behalf and in addition to the 16,000 colored votes which he would receive on the 8th of October, he had been informed by letters received from the eastern part of the State, that many hundreds of good Democrats would vote for him.

After transacting other business relating to the triple legislative successions to come off in Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Birmingham next week. The following Committees were appointed to examine the poll-lists in the various wards and boroughs, and attend to the registration and assessment of the colored voters or give assistance to the Vigilance Committee's to be appointed by the County and City Executive Committees:

Third Ward—S. A. Neale, Chairman; Henry Douglass, Philip Peterson, B. F. Pulpress, Jas. H. Page, Lieut. George Gross, Walter Daugherty, Wm. Roan.

Second Ward—James Johnson, Charles Francis, Lewis Costly, Rev. J. W. Terry, Henry Robinson, Henry Crunkleton, John R. Washington.

Fourth Ward—Joseph Melvender, Wm. Rogers, George Stevenson, Paul Caperton, Father Whetz.

Fourth Ward—Harrison Taylor,